HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE

DEATH OF GEORGE THE SECOND

THE PEACE OF

1783.

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C. M. CORMICK, LL. B.,

Defigued as a

Continuation

UME AND SMOLLETT.

EMBELLISHED WITH

HISTORICAL ENGRAVINGS, and SUPERS FORTRAITS
of the most diftinguished Characters
of the Present Reign.

VOL. I.

Samillaries

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continuance in office. As none were admitted into his confidence but on these terms, so none were dismissed but from their inability to fulfil fuch engagements. Every change of his fervants was therefore a fresh wound inflicted on the real interests of this country. as it implied that some of its former and its ablest champions were bribed into the King's measures by the gratifications of avarice, or the more fascinating. allurements of ambition. The frequent shifting of power through such a variety of hands, and from motives to inconfistent with liberal policy, was productive of another evil; it scattered the seeds of difunion, jealoufy, and hatred among all the great families of the kingdom; and prepared for the fucceeding Prince a feries of struggles with the intrigues of party, and the turbulence of domestic factions, a thousand times more vexatious than any combination of foreign enemies.

II. The death of the late King having been notified in form to the heir apparent, who was then at Kew, he immediately repaired to Carleton House, to meet the Privy Council. As foon as the members had taken the cultomary oaths of fidelity to their new Sovereign, he expressed his deep sense of the loss sustained by the nation, and of his own infufficiency to support, as he wished, the load which fell upon him at so critical and unexpected a juncture: "But," faid he, "animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your Lordships, on the support of every honest man, I enter with chearfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote in every thing the glory and happiness of these Kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen the constitution in both church and flate: and, as I mount the throne in the midft of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to profecute it in the manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies." This declaration was ordered to be made public, at the request of all the members pro-

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teedings of the Commons. XXIV. Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion extended to the East-India Settlements. XXV. Bill to enable bis Majesty to become Governor of the South Sea Company. XXVI. Bad Consequence of the Compelling Clause in the new Ast of Insolvency. XXVII. King's Speech for securing the Independency of the Judges. XXVIII. Ready Concurrence of both Houses in so patriotic a Proposal. XXIX. Arthur Onslow's Pension. XXX. Two remarkable Points in bis Majesty's Farewel to the Parliament. XXXI. Advantageous Polition of the French in their Winter Cantonments. XXXII. Prince Ferdinand's Motives for difregarding the Difficulties arising from the Seasons XXXIII. His extensive Plan of Attack. XXXIV. Fritzlar and several Magazines taken. XXXV. The Siege of Cassel and other Important Objects attempted: XXXVI. General Sporken's rapid Progress on the Side of Saxony. XXXVII. First Check in this extraordinary Career of Success: XXXVIII. Steps taken by Marshal Daun to drive the Allies out of Hesse. XXXIX: Defeat of the Troops under the Hereditary Prince. XL. The King's Sentiments on the proper Use of Conquests, and on the more delicate Subject of the ensuing Election:

I. DEW princes ever died at a moment more favourable to their popularity than George II. All the foots and blemishes in his character seemed to vanish in the blaze of glory which had been reflected on it by the late fuccesses of his fleets and aimies in every quarter of the globe. But there borrowed iplendors could not long conceal the fatal effects of his partiality to his native dominions,—a partiality, to which not only the blood and treasure, but the valour, the virtue and public spirit of the British nation had been repeatedly facrificed. The aggrandizement of his darling electorate, and the support of all his schemes for preferving an imaginary balance between the continental powers, whatever might be the expence to England, were the only conditions, on which any ministry could obtain his favour, or secure their own continuance

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fent. They also witnessed two instruments of an oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland, which was taken and subscribed by his Majesty on this occasion, as the law required. One of these instruments was transmitted to the Court of Session, to be entered in their books, and afterwards lodged in the public registers of Scotland; and the other was to remain among the records of the Council.

III. Next morning his Majesty was proclaimed with the usual solemnities; and, the following day, having added the Duke of York, and the Earl of Bute to his Privy Council, he ordered the Parliament to be prorogued to the eighteenth of November. During this interval, the chief objects that engaged the public attention were the equipment of a large squadron of men of war and transports at Portsmouth, with the embarkation of a formidable train of artillery, all announcing some important enterprise; and the preparations making for the funeral obsequies of the late King, which were performed on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh of November with becoming magnificence. The addresses of condolence on his death, that poured in, every

* The following account of the ceremonial is taken, with fome little alteration and abridgment, from the third volume

of the Annual Registers were the manual and and and and are

On Sunday, the oth of November, about eight o'clock in the evening, his late Majesty's bowels were privately interred in King Henry VIIth's Chapel. A party of horse-guards preceded, who were followed by the Lord Chamberlain (bearing his staff of office) and other noblemen in two mourning coaches, with three footmen behind each with flambeaux then came a fecond party of horse-guards, followed by another mourning coach and fix, upon the front feat of which were two noblemen, and on the back feat a box containing the royal bowels, covered with purple velvet and gold nails. to which were fixed four golden handles. As foon as the coach reached the Abbey-door, eight yeomen of the guard, who were there in waiting to receive the box, but a napking through each handle, and carried it into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen, through the Abbey, in which were poffed

day, from all parts of the Kingdom, were indeed mere matters of ceremony; but the tellimonies of joy for the accession of his grandson, which accompanied the former, and in which all ranks of men vied with each other, certainly expressed the sentiments of their hearts. The great body of the people could not but be delight-posted a party of the foot-guards. The box was deposited in the royal vault. The trumpets sounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

Next day (Nov. 10.) the royal corple was conveyed from Kenfington Palace to the Prince's chamber, near the House

of Lords, in the following order, viz.

The right Hon. the Earl of Rochford's coach with fix horses, several servants behind, in livery, with lighted torches. The Hon. Mr. Finch's coach, with two horses, one servant

behind, in livery, with a torch.

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His Grace the Duke of Devonshire's chariot, with fix horses, several servants behind, in livery, with torches.

Two horse grenadiers, their swords drawn.

Two of the royal coaches in mourning, with fix horfes each, the fervants behind in mourning, with torches.

A, large party of horse grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning with fix horfes, the fervants

behind in mourning, with torches.

The royal hearfe covered with purple velvet, finely ornamented with carved work, the royal arms being at the upper part on each fide, and adorned at the top with feveral crowns. It was drawn by eight cream-coloured horfes, with large purple velvet trappings, and followed by the royal trumpeters, in their rich habits, founding a dead march; and a large party of the life-guards.

The procession was closed by one of the royal conches out of mourning, with the blinds up, drawn by two horses, and one servant behind, in a royal livery frock, with a torch.

On each fide of all the royal carriages, except the laft, a train of men walked in black cloaks, with lighted torches in their hands.

At about a quarter past nine o'clock, the procession entered the Green-park from Hyde-park, and passed flowly on through the Horse-guards to the grand entrance into the House of Lords, where the royal corpse was taken out and carried up to the chamber, there to lie in state.

Copy of the Latin Inscription on the Coffin.

" Depositum Serenissimi, Potentissimi, et Excellentiffimi Monarchæ, GEORGII SECUNDI,

Dei gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Francia, et Hiberniae Regis; Fidei defensoris; Ducis et Brunfvici et Luneburgi; Sacri Romani Imperii Archisthefauraritet Principis Electoris. Obiit 25 Die Octobris, Anno Domini 1760, Ætatis suæ 77, Regnique fui 34."

[Thus Englished.] Here lie deposited The remains of the most ferene, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch,

GEORGE the SECOND. By the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh; Arch-treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire. He died the 2 eth of October 1760, in the 77thyear of his age, and the 34th of his reign.

The day following, (Nov. 11.) about sine o'clock, the royal corple was carried from the Prince's chamber to Westminster Abbey, and interred in the royal vault in Henry the VIIth's chapter. The procession on this last occasion far exceeded that of the preceeding day, in grandeur and folemnity. It confisted of all the great officers of state, the judges of the different courts, the crown lawyers, the pages, gentlemen uthers, equerries, and the whole of the King's houshold, befides the Archbishops, Bishops, Knights of different orders, and the chief Nobility of Great Britain and Iteland.

The royal body was carried by twelve yeomen of the guard, covered with a large pall of purple velvet, and lined with purple filk, with a fine Holland theet, adorned with ten large escutcheons of the Imperial arms painted on fattin, under a canopy of purple velvet. The pall was supported on each fide by three Dukes, and the canopy was borne by gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland was chief mourner, and his train was borne by

the Dukes of Newcastle and Bridgwater.

The procession went on foot from the Prince's chamber through the Old Palace-yard to the great north door of the Abbey. The way was railed in on both fides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and was covered with an awning, with black baye 60. who inted

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ber the ed, ick aye with their language and manners, with their laws and conflictation;—whose prejudices, if he had any must be in favor of his native land, and must of course ex-

bays on the floor and under the awning. 2000 foot-guards and 250 horse lined the scaffold, to keep off the immense crowd of spectators. Minute guns were fired in the Tower and Park, and the bells in every parish tolled during the whole ceremony.

At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries in their caps, attended by the choir, all having was tapers in their hands, received the royal body, and proceeded before it finging into Henry the VIIth's chapel, where it was laid on treffels, the crown and cushion being placed at the head, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean. The chief mourner and his two supporters were seated on chairs at the head of the corpse: stools were placed on both sides for two Dukes, and sourteen Earls, affishants to the chief mourner; and the rest of the nobility and others took their seats in the stalls on each side of the choir.

When the part of the service before the interment was read, the royal corpse was carried to the wault, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the chief mourner with his supporters and assistants following, Garter King of Arms going before them, and the white-staff officers of his late Majesty's houshold,

who placed themselves near the vault.

The royal corple being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial, which being ended, and an anthem, fet to mufic by Dr. Boyce, being fung in the choir, Garter King of

Arms made the following proclamation:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch, George II. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the most noble order of the garter, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-treasurer and Elector of the holy Roman Empire.

"Let us befeech Almighty God to blefs and preferve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the most high and most excellent Monarch, our Sovereign lond; George III, now, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the most noble order of the garter, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-treasurer and Elector of the holy Roman Empire. "Gon save King Groz or the Third," clude

jurious to the peace and prosperity of Britain.

IV. On the day, to which the meeting of Parliament had been prorogued, the King went to the House of Peers and opened the fellions with the following freech:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The just concern which I have felt in my own breaft, on the fudden death of the late King, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you must all have been deeply affected with fo fevere a loss. The present critical and difficult conjuncture has made this los the more sensible, as he was the great support of that fystem, by which alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight and influence of these kingdoms can be preserved; and gave life to measures conducive to those important ends.

"I need not tell you the addition of weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country at fuch s time, and under fuch circumstances. My confolation is in the uprightness of my own intentions, your faithful and united affiftance, and the bleffing of Heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly

implored and the makes and and and and and

Born and educated in this country, & GLORY IN THE NAME OF BRITON; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever confift in promoting the welfare of a people, whole loyalty and warm affection to me, I confider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not, but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmnels of my invariable refolution to adhere to, and ftrengthen this excellent conftitution in church and flate and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most val luable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the fureft foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the divine favor on my reign, it is my fixed pur-

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"I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes, with which the British arms have been prospered this last summer. The total reduction of the vast province of Canada, with the City of Montreal, is of the most interesting consequence, and must be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conquest glorious to us; the more glorious, because effected almost without effusion of blood, and with that humanity which marks an amiable part of the character of this nation.

"Our advantages gained in the East Indies have been fignal; and must greatly diminish the strength and trade of France in those parts, as well as procure the most folid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my subjects.

"In Germany, where the whole French force has been employed, the combined army, under the wife and able conduct of my General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwick, has not only flopt their progress, but has gained advantages over them, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

"My good brother and ally the King of Pruffia, although furrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perfeverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

"Of these events I shall say no more at this time, be-

campaign there still depending.

"As my navy is the principal article of our natural strength, it gives me much satisfaction to receive it in

* His Majesty's sentiments on this head were fully manifested in one of the first acts of his reign. A few days after his accession, when it was necessary to iffue an order, requiring all persons in authority to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, and to take the proper oaths as soon as convenient, the same Gazette (October 31,) contained another proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice, immorality and pro-anenels.

fuch good condition; whilft the fleet of France is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the French trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of my never failing care and protection, sourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

"The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward; and I take this occasion to declare, that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present

arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

"In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors; happy in viewing the profperous part of it, happier still should I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in full peace : but fince the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous defigns of my enemies, rendered the war both just and necessary, and the generous overture, made last winter, towards a congress for a pacification has not yet produced any fultable return, I am determined, with your chearful and powerful affiltance, to profecute this war with vigour, in order to that definable object, a fafe and honourable peace. For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of my allies, and to make ample provision for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our ene. mies to equitable terms of accommodation;

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The greatest uneasiness which I seel at this time, is in considering the uncommon burthers, necessarily brought upon my subjects. I defire only such supplies as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advan-

GEORGE III. tage; be adequate to the necessary services; and that they may be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which, from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

at fuch a time, to mention any thing which perfonally regards myfelf. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil lift revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming occonomy.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your resolutions the protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our proceedings.

In this expectation I am the more encouraged by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and wish of my heart are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or diffurb a lituation lo effential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people."

V. This speech, which his Majesty delivered with the utmost energy, grace and dignity, could not fail of confirming all the former preposessions of the people in his favor. Every noble, patriotic, and endearing fentiment, that it contained, produced a corresponding etno-

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GEORGE III. A: D. 1760. 12 tion in the breafts of his hearers; and the moment it was published, the whole nation read it with eaverpels and rapture. The addresses of the Lords and Commons were dictated by the fame fourit, and were most feartily concurred in by every true lover of his country, by every man of lense and virtue in the kingdom. When the fincerity of fuch interchanges of affection between a Prince and his subjects can stand the sell of time, history records them with pleasure. But the maiden speeches of young kings are too often the severest satires on their government. That of George III. is a striking exception to the general truth of this remark. His early declarations and his tablequent conduct have never been at variance. He did not hold out to public view an impoling portrait without refemblance or fidelity: he gave his people a proof impression of his real character; and the accuracy of the likeness is more and more admired upon a nearer and longer comparison.

VI. His Majesty's first speech to the representatives of the nation, is highly deserving of historical notice on another account: it contained a short review of the late successes of the British arms, and a very interesting survey of the posture of affairs both at home and abroad, at that period. The leading point was the reduction of Montreal and of the entire province of Canada, an event of the greater importance, as it seemed to complete the chief object of the war, which was the humiliation of the French in that part of the world, where they had begun their unjust and daring encroachments. It was no small addition to the glory resulting from this conquest, that it was effected by General Amherst's ju-

* One cannot help regarding the Bilhop of London's prayer, in his letter to the King at that time, as truly prophetic a "Let there be," faid the loyal prelate, "but one contest between them, whether the King loves the people best, or the people him; and may it be a long, a very long contest: may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one side, and the silial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance."

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A. D. 1760. GEORGE III. dicious and mafterly disposition of the forces under his command, without the necessity of striking a blow; and that the victorious troops behaved with the utmost humanity to the conquered, both Indians and French, though the one had perpetrated, and the other had cer-

tainly connived at the most horrid cruelties on the En-

glish prisoners.

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VII. The advantages gained in the East Indies were as fignal and decilive as those in America. The last dispatches from that quarter brought advice that the French, after having been defeated in every encounter and driven from post to post, were at length reduced to the fingle fort of Pondicherry; and that even this their last hold was so closely blocked up by sea and land as to leave little doubt of its speedy surrender. Colonel Coote and his brave troops took possession of it on the fifteenth of January 1761, and thereby secured to his country the unrivalled command of the most extensive and profitable sphere of commerce in the world.

VIII. Of the operations of the combined army in Westphalia his Majesty spoke with great delicacy and caution. The campaign these was still depending, and vigorous attempt was meditated against Gottingen, the boundary of the French progress into Hanover. The failure of this enterprize, which was as much owing to the lateness of the season and the heavy rains, as to the spirited efforts of the garrison, determined Prince Ferdis nand to retire into winter quarters, about the middle of December, with the fatisfaction at least, of having checked the career of an enemy, whose great superiority

of numbers had been deemed irreliftible.

IX. The magnanimity and perseverance of the King of Prussia, the mexhaustible resources of his genius in the most da gerous and difficult situations, and his recent victory over the grand Austrian army at Torgau, afforded much more specious subjects of panegeric. His courage and conduct, particularly on this last occasion, were indeed aftonishing. With only fifty thousand men, he routed an army of eighty thouland, under an able and

experienced

experienced commander, and in a feemingly impregnable camp. This fingle blow counterbalanced all the losses he had sustained during the whole campaign. It made him once more master of all Saxony, except Drefden; and enabled him to canton and recruit his troops in that electorate, instead of being obliged to quarter them in his own wasted dominions. The shock of it seemed also to be felt in every other hostile quarter. Laudohn abruptly raised the blockade of Cosel, and evacuated Silesia. The Russians abandoned the siege of Colberg in Eastern Pomerania, and fell back into Poland; while the Swedes were driven with great loss out of Western Pomerania, and forced to take refuge under the cannon of Strahlfund. Some stress was therefore very naturally laid on these victories in a speech, one object of which was to secure the concurrence of

Parliament in supporting so brave an ally.

X. His Majerty's remarks on the naval power, and flourishing commerce of England, contrasted with the rain of both in France, gave, as it were, the finishing touches to this picture of the state in which he found things at his accession to the throne. The French fleets had not recovered from the terrible blows given them by Boscawen and Hawke in the year 1759. Their small remains continued from that time blocked up in their own ports, not daring to renew the unequal contest, and incapable of affording the least protection to their ma-ritime trade. The squadrons of Great Britain, on the contrary, rode triumphant in course sea; and her commerce, being exposed to very little annoyance, was carried on with uncommon spirit and success. The only drawback from so just a cause of exultation was, that this undisputed superiority of naval areas had not been exerted to its full extent in the course of the last twelve months. Few ships of war, except the light cruilers, were employed in any active or important fervice: fome were kept on different stations for the sole purpose of watching a crippled enemy: a still greater number remained totally ulcless in our harbours: and

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though an armament, seemingly sufficient to reduce all the remaining French fettlements in the West Indies, had been fitted out at Portimouth; yet it was fuffered to loster thereduring the whole featon for enterprize, as if the late king and his ministers had resolved upon such expensive preparations with no other view than that of favoring the defigns of the allied army in Germany, by keeping up the alarm of fome intended expedition on the

coast of France.

XI. But how much soever George III. might difapprove of fuch a perversion of the national resources, however fensible he might be of the bad policy of fo great a facrifice to the continental fystem, he could not immediately adopt new measures, without passing a direct censure on the conduct of his predecessor, as well as on the counsels of the very men whom he still continued in office. The dignity of the crown and the honour of the public faith seemed also in some degree pledged to support the German confederacy, after the important steps that had been taken in conjunction with those allies, and the encouragement given them to perfevere in their arduous struggles. From these motives therefore, his Majesty was induced to renew in the prefence of his Parliament the declaration before made to his council, that he was refolved to continue the war on the former plan, and with the former vigour.

XII. As foon as the king retired, after the delivery of a speech so well calculated to give general satisfaction, the members of both Houses proceeded to take the oaths and to comply with the forms prescribed by law at the first session of a new reign. The speech being then reported to the Lords by the Keeper of the Great feal, and to the Commons by their Speaker, addresses were drawn up and unanimously agreed to, breathing as before intimated, the warmest spirit of duty, gratitude and affection; and replete with unequivocal testimonies of the most hearty concurrence in all his Majesty's sentiments and wishes. "Animated by that duty", said the Lords, " which we owe to your Majesty, and by

GEORGE III. A. D. 1760. our zeal for the honour and interest of these kingdoms, we give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will chearfully support you in prosecuting the war ; affull the King of Pruffia; and the reft of your allies, and heartily concur in all fuch measures as shall be necessary for the defence of your Majesty and your dominions, and for the other national and important ends which you have so fully laid before us." The members of the lower house, those constitutional trustees and dispensers of the public wealth, were still more explicit on the subject of effectual support. " We affine your Majesty," faid they, " that your faithful Commons, thoroughly sensible of this important crisis, and desirous, with the divine affiftance, to render your majefty's reign fuccelsful and glorious in war, happy and honourable in peace, (the natural return of a grateful people to a gracious and affectionate fovereign) will concur in fuch measures as shall be requisite for the vigorous and effectual profecution of the war; and that we will cheerfully and speedily grant such supplies as shall be found necessary for that purpole, and for the support of the King of Prusfia, and the rest of your Majesty's allies; firmly relying on your Majesty's wisdom, goodness, and justice, that they will be applied in fuch a manner as will most effectually answer the ends for which they were granted. and with the utmost ceconomy that the nature of such great and extensive operations will allow; and that we will make such an adequate provision for your Majesty's civil government, as may be fufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of your crown with all proper and becoming luttre."

XIII. Such manifestations of love and attachment were answered by the King in terms of the liveliest sensibility; and his reply to the Commons in particular made such an impression on them, that, suspending the usual orders and regulations at the beginning of every Session, they agreed to a second address of thanks for the gracious manner in which the first had been re-

ceived. The best proofs of their sincerity were the liberality and dispatch with which they provided for all the possible exigencies of the state. They immediately established a Committee of Supply, which was continued to the fixth of March; and in pursuance of the reports and resolutions of that Committee, the Commons voted a variety of sims for the service of the ensuing year, amounting in the whole to nineteen millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand, one hundred and nineteen pounds, hineteen shillings and nine pence three farthings. A detail of all the different purposes, for which the several sums were specifically granted, would be tedious and useless; but a few of them appear deserving of particular notice.

XIV. On the twenty-fifth of November, before the Committee had taken the civil lift into confideration, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majesty's command, acquainted the House, "that his Majesty ever desirous of giving the most substantial proofs of his tender regard to the welfare of his people, was pleased to signify his consent, that whenever the House should enter upon the consideration of making provision for the support of his houshold, and the honour and dignity of his crown, such disposition might be made of his Ma-

* His Majesty's answer to the first address:

"Gentlemen.

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"I return you my cordial thanks for this most dutiful and affectionate address, and for your warm expressions of fidelity to my person, and attention to the honour and dignity of my crown.

"The unanimous affurances that you will make effectual and speedy provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the support of my allies, yield me the truest satisfaction, and will, I trust, prove the happy means of reducing the enemy to the terms of a just and honourable peace. With such scal and harmony among my people, I have only to implore the continuance of the divine hiessings on their generous efforts, and on my ardent endeavours for the permanent felicity of my loving subjects."

jefty's interest in the hereditary revenues of the crown, as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the Public." In confequence of this mellage the House came to a resolution next day, that the said hereditary revenues be carried to, and made part of the aggregate fund; and that, in lieu thereof, there should be granted to his Majesty such a revenue as should amount to the clear yearly fum of eight hundred thousand pounds, to commence from the demife of his late Majefty, and to be charged upon, and made payable out of the faid aggregate fund. This resolution, or bargain, was equally beneficial to the crown and fatisfactory to the public : for though the funds appropriated to the payment of the civil lift revenue, which had been lettled on the two preceding fovereigns, ought to have produced a great deal more than eight hundred thousand pounds a year, yet it appeared by the accounts laid before the House, that the receipts of his late Majesty, during the thirty three years of his reign, had constantly fallen short of that fum*. The burthen, therefore, lay heavy on the fubject, while the proposed supplies were in reality withheld, or diminished by the frauds of the collectors. But by the above plan the income of the crown became certain; and the former revenues being all carried to the aggregate fund, the people were relieved from the most grievous of all taxes, that of embezzlement.

XV. After providing by various grants for the maintenance of the British forces and seamen employed at home and stread, the Commons proceeded, according to their promise, to enable his Majesty to give the most effectual support to his German allies. They voted four hundred and sixty three thousand, eight hundred and seventy four pounds, nineteen shillings, and one penny farthing, for desiraying the charge of thirty nine thousand seven hundred and seventy three men of the

^{*} The civil lift revenues for those thirty three years, and the sums granted at different times to make good deficiencies, amounted only to 26,182,9811, which was 217,0191. Short of the expected contribution.

A. D. 1760. GEORGE III. troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-gotha, and Count of Buckeburgh, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruffia, from the twenty fifth of December 1760 to the twenty fourth of December 1761, to be iffued in advance every two months; the faid body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be accertained by the fignature of the Commander in Chief of the faid forces. They allotted two hundred and fixty eight thousand, three hundred and fixty pounds, eight shillings and eight pence, for defraying the charge of two thousand one hundred and twentyhorse, and nine thoufand nine hundred infantry, together with the general and fiaff officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, being the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the pay of Great Britain, for the above specified term of one year; including the annual fubfidy, pursuant to treaty. They moreover granted one hundred and forty feven thousand, seventy one pounds, five shillings and two pence, for the maintenance of an additional corps of fifteen hundred and feventy fix horse, and eight thoufand eight hundred and eight infantry, likewise belonging to the same landgrave, and in the pay of Great Britain during the same period. They gave fifty seven thousand seven hundred and ninety eight pounds ten shillings, for defraying the charge of twelve hundred and five cavalry, and two thousand two hundred and eight infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick in the pay of Great Britain, for the service of the next campaign, together with the annual fubfidy, pursuant to treaty; besides two thousand five hundred and fixty nine pounds, fixteen faillings, to make good a deficiency in the fum voted last sellion of Parliament, for the charge of the troops of Brunswick in the year. 1760. They allowed twenty five thousand five hundred and four pounds, fix shillings and eight pence, for the charge of five battalions ferving with his Majefty's army in Germany, with a corps of artillery; as also one miltion, upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage

A. D. 1760. GEORGE III. forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, provisions, wood, straw, and other extraordinary expenses and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand. If to their lums we add the King of Pruffia's annual fublidy of fix hundred and leventy thousand pounds; two grants agreed to by the Commons in February and March following, one of three hundred and thirty fix thousand, four hundred and feventy nine pounds, fourteen shillings and a penny halfpenny, for discharging the extraordinary expence of bread, forage, and firewood, furnished by the chancery of war at Hanover, in the years 1757 and 1758, to the Heffian and Pruffian forces acting in the army in Germany; the other, a fum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds on account, towards affilting his Majesty to give the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel a reasonable fuccour in money, purfuant to treaty; and lastly, two millions, upon a very moderate calculation, for keeping up an army of five and twenty thousand British troops in Westphalia, including the transport service, and other incidental charges, with various deficiencies and extraordinary expences which the Commons were afterwards obliged to make good; we shall find that the generolity of Great Britain to her continental allies cost her at least five millions annually.

XVI. No part of this contribution was voted with more chearfulness than the subsidy to Prussia. The news of the battle of Torgau had reached England just before the meeting of Parliament; and the circumstantial account and confirmation of that splendid victory, with which Baron Coceij, the King of Prussia's aid-decamp, arrived a few days after, did not fail to operate very powerfully in his master's favor. He was received by his Majesty at St. James's in a most gracious manner. The annual treaty or convention between the courts was renewed on the twelfth of December; and on the twenty-third of the same month the Commons agreed to the resolution of the Committee of Supply, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with

A. D. 1760.

the King of Pruffia. The popularity of these proceedings, however, did not shield them from the censure of fome very able political writers at that time. They represented the money given to the King of Prussia in the odious light of a tribute, as not being calculated to fecure his aid. but to purchase his forbearance. afferted that, by the very terms of the bargain, he did not oblige himself to yield any specific assistance; but merely promised, on his part, "to employ the faid fum in maintaining and augmenting his forces, which were to act in the manner the most advantageous to the common cause, and the most conducive to the end proposed by their Majesties, of reciprocal defence and mutual security." What, faid they, has he done in return for the immense sums already received from this country? He has invaded, feized and oppressed a protestant electorate. he has lighted up a civil war in Germany, which is still fed with the ravages of the finest provinces, and with the lives of numberless thousands of his own subjects. as well as those of other States: he has involved Great Britain in a quarrel with the head and diet of the empire, and tempted her to employ her chief strengh in the most ruinous struggles on the Continent, instead of exerting it in enterprises at sea, that proper sphere of action, in which she has always been crowned with equal advantage and glory: he has compelled the Queen of Hungary to unite with France, and, by ceding Nieuport and Oftend to that encroaching power, give up in a great measure the advantages of the Barrier treaty, which England gained at a prodigious expence of blood and treature. Such, they added, are his only claims to our admiration and support : his great talents are perverted to the worst purposes of cruelty, rapacity, and ambition; and all his boafted exploits are but fo many specimens of the calamities he has inflicted on mankind. There was a great deal of truth in these remarks, though too much embittered by the violence of party spirit. Whether they made any impression, or not, it is certain that the first favourable opportunity

was embraced to loofen the ties of so impolitic and ex-

pensive a connection.

1761. XVII. The grant of three hundred thousand pound's, voted by the Commons on the twentieth of January, to enable his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America for the expences incurred by them in the levying, clothing, and pay of their troops, though not more popular than the King of Pruffia's fublidy, was certainly much more unexceptionable. The states had acted with the utmost vi-gour and dispatch in the raising and equipment of those troops; and the troops themselves, particularly the Virginians, had displayed uncommon firmness and courage in feveral perilous fituations; and had, upon every occasion that offered, co-operated with the forces of the mother country in the most hearty and effectual manner. It is true, they were fighting in defence of their own lands and property; but those lands were part of the dominions of Great Britain, and the was almost as deeply interested in the preservation of that property as its immediate possessions. It was therefore equally wife, politic, and generous in Parliament to supply his Majefty with the means of making fuch a compensation to the provinces, as their strenuous efforts might be found

XVIII. The national militia, which had of late years been formed and trained to perfect discipline, was now become an object of the first importance. Its zealous and useful services were graciously acknowledged in the King's speech; and the Committee of Supply took care, among their earliest resolutions in November, to allot one hundred and forty thousand, three hundred and fifty eight pounds, nineteen shillings and four pence, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, of the Argyle-shire fencible men, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for one hundred and twenty two days; besides sifty six thousand, five hun-

countries of the involution of their nices.

dred

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761.

dred and fixty eight pounds, fifteen shillings and two pence, to defray the charge of cloathing the embodied militia for the year 1761. But it being afterwards

deemed necessary to provide for the maintenance of the militia for the whole year, the former grant of the Commons was augmented on the eighteenth of February, by the addition of two hundred and ninety eight thoufand, fix hundred and fixty eight pounds, hine shillings and ten pence, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia, from the 25th of December 1760, to the twenty fourth of December 1761, both days inclusive; and on

the twenty third of February, a farther fum of feventy thousand pounds was voted, on account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of cloathing a part of the faid militia now unembodied, for one year, commencing at

the twenty fifth of March 1761.

XIX. But the attention of Parliament to the proper support of those natural defenders of the country could not every where reconcile the populace to all the necesfary regulations of fo valuable an establishment. As the militia in the northern counties had already ferved the term of three years, preicribed by law, it became requifite to ballot for a succession of men; and the deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county of Northumberland accordingly met at Hexham on the minth of March for that purpose. The common people being determined to oppose the measure, which they now looked upon as an insupportable grievance, though they had been very clamorous for it but a few years before, affembled to the number of five thousand, of both sexes, and of all ages, some of them armed with bludgeons, and others with pikes and firelocks. The justices, apprehensive of some such disorder, had procured a battalion of the York shire militia for their guard, and these were drawn up in the market-place. The public crier had also been sent about the town to defire all the inhabitants to keep within doors, and to declare, that in case of any riot or commotion, the militia should Vot I and moon boy , entries all immediately

26 ME TO GEORGE ILL. A. D. 1762. immediately proceed to extremities. The mob. being reinforced by a large body of pitmen from the collieries. ridiculed the menace, faying that there were forty of them to one foldier, and that, if the militia dared to fire, they would not leave a man of them alive. Such desperate audacity on one side, and the firm resolution of the magistrates on the other, afforded an alarming prefage of what was likely to happen. About twelve o'clock the fury of the populace began to manifelt itself. they feemed resolved to force their way through the guard to the Moot-hall, where the magistrates were fitting: the militia for some time endured their infults and even their blows with altonishing coolness and temper: the riot-act was read, and the people were exhorted to retire to their respective habitations. But, inflead of complying with this advice, they became more intractable. Encouraged by the forbearance of the militia, which they afcribed to fear, they proceeded from one act of outrage to another; affaulted the troops as they flood arranged in order of battle; and that an enfign dead, and two of the private men. The militia, thus exafperated, poured in upon them a regular discharge, by which forty-five of the populace were killed upon the fpot, and three hundred miferably wounded. The furvivors immediately betook themselves to flight, hundreds of them ran into the river; and feveral of the wounded dropped down in their retreat. The most lamentable part of this difafter was a circumstance which too often attends such scenes of violence: some unfortunate women and children, drawn thither by curiofity. or the more laudable motive of perfuading their hufbands, parents, or kinfmen to retire, were confounded with the mob, and fell victims to the undistinguishing vengeance of the day. A party of light horse, which was directly ordered to Hexham by Lord Ligonier, and the exertions of the neighbouring gentry, prevented any farther mischief. One of the ringleaders was taken up, tried, and executed for an example. The district that XX. One of the articles, fixed upon by the com-

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mittee

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761.

mittee of ways and means for raising the before-mentioned supplies, seemed to threaten a much more dangerous commotion in the capital than that which the renewal of the militia had excited in a diffant county. It was, indeed, no easy matter to provide for so immenfe an expenditure without giving occasion for fome clamour. But every candid man will readily acknowledge, that the Commons did not incur any just reproach by their approbation of the following refources:

The civil lift, as before observed, was to be paid

out of the aggregate fund : 198 11 11 14 14 15

The annual land-tax of four shillings in the pound, amounting to two millions, thirty feven thouland, eight hundred and fifty four pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence, and the annual malt-tax of fixpence per bushel; supposed to produce seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, both which taxes may be called the standing revenue of the nation, were continued;

The former duties of ten shillings per ton on all wines, vinegar, cycler and beer, imported into Great Britain, were also continued, and appropriated to defraying the charges of his Majesty's mints, &c. which amounted to about fifteen thousand pounds a year.

The fum of one million towards paying off the debt of the navy, and half a million in part of the supply voted for naval fervices, were to be raifed by exchequer bills chargeable on the first aids to be granted in the

next fellion of Parliaments

One million, feven hundred and fixty two thousand, four hundred pounds were to be iffued out of the fink ing fund; and eighty eight thousand, fix hundred and fixty feven pounds, ten shillings, were to be issued out of the exchequer, this fum being a part that fell remained there of the money voted in 1759 for the maintenance of the militia.

XXI. But the principal expedient was a loan of twelve millions, the interest of which was to be paid by an additional duty of three shillings per barrel on all

the of the year resign.

firong beer, or ale*, the finking fund being a collate.

ral fecurity + to anoth the east and requirement the f XXII. It was this last tax, in addition to the former duties of excise on beer, that excited a great outcry among the lower classes of people. Menacing letters were fent to several persons supposed to be the advifers of the new duty. The streets resounded with the noise of vulgar discontent; and expressions of disrespect for the young Sovereign were loudly and infultingly uttered at the theatres, even in his presence, although the measure had been planned and determined upon before his accession to the throne. When the brews ers began to raise the price of their liquor, some of the publicans in London and Westminster resolved to demand one halfpenny extraordinary for every quart of porter; but as the latter did not act in concert, those houses, in which the experiment was made, were immediately deferted by their customers. It was, indeed, a fortunate circumstance that all the publicans had not at that time concurred in the demand; for fuch was the turbulent and ungovernable spirit of the mob in the first moments of their rage, that if the price had then been actually raised to the confumer, some very dangerous turnult would in all probability have enfined. Several months elapsed before the matter could be gra-

* According to the regulations of the act paffed for this purpole, the additional duty of three shiftings per barrel, excludive of the duties of excile, was to be laid on all beer or ale, above fix shillings the barrel, brewed for fale in England; and a proportionable duty was to be paid for every barrel of twopenny ale brewed for fale in Scotland; but a drawback of eight shillings a barrel was to be allowed by the commissioners of excile on all beer and ale brewed after the act took place. and exported to foreign parts.

4 Sum total of the provisions made ? by the committee of ways and means. \$ 19,953,922 9 11 Sum total of the supplies granted Surplys of the provisions for the fer- ? vice of the year 1761.

19,616,119 19 9 337,802 10 11

dually

A.D. 1761. Total GEORGE FILLS and the fire rice dually brought about a nor was it effected at last without much disturbance. Both brewers and publicans were with difficulty protected from the threats of the populace by the interpolition of the succeeding Parliament, and the intimidating checks of the civil power.

XXIII. After having traced the various steps taken by the Commons to provide for the service of the year! 1761, it may next be proper to give some account of

the most important of their other proceedings.

XXIV. The navy bill and the mutiny bill underwent the annual discussion as usual; and the clauses in the latter, relating to the punishment of officers and foldiers in the East India Company's service for mutiny and defertion, were extended to the fettlement of fort Marlborough, and to such other principal fettlements, wherein the Company might be hereafter impowered to hold courts of judicature.

XXV. The act for importing falted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland, was continued for a limited time : arti, in consequence of a message from the King, a bill was passed for enabling him to become Governor of the South Sea Company, no one branch of the legislature being allowed, without the confent of the other two, to undertake the superintendency of affairs in

which the whole nation is interefted.

XXVI. Petitions in favor of confined debtors had of late been presented to the House with the fullest confidence in its kind and compassionate regard. The hopes of the applicants were greatly encouraged by the accession and character of the new Sovereign. They had also, at this juncture, other strong claims to the consideration of the legislature; all the prisons in the kingdom were crowded, and many thousands of valuable fubjects lost to society, at a time when the people were thinned by a confuming war, and when several manufactures were standing still, or totally abandoned for want of workmen. The Commons were not inattentive to remonstrances so well supported by humanity and policy. A bill was brought in, and foon paffed

into an act for the relief of fuch unfortunate captives. and containing a clause framed with a view to perpetual, but well-regulated indulgence. By it, any creditor might compel a priloner, charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-leftions with the copy of his detainer, and to deliver upon outh, a just schedule of his estate. After producing and subscribing the schedule, he was to be discharged; but, if he refused to do fo. or concealed to the value of twenty pounds, he was to fuffer as a felon. This clause seemed likely to be productive of the best effects; while it re-united to the community many useful members, of whose talents and industry it would otherwise have been deprived, and guarded the personal liberty of honest, but unfortunate men, from cruel or capricious flackles; it was deligned to operate as a penal check on persons of a different description, who might be inclined to continue in prifon and to foend their substance there, rather than give up their property for the latisfaction of their creditors. But the laudable intentions of the legislature were defeated, and its elemency abused by fraud and collusion. Great numbers of people in all flations of life feized this opportunity of difencumbering themselves of their debts. They prevailed on some friend or relation first to throw them into prison, and then to act the part of compelling creditor; an artifice, by which the goals were filled with a constant succession of voluntary captives, and many persons were ruined by this new species of knavery. The alarm, in consequence, was so great, and perional credit, which is the very foul of trade, received fuch a shock, that the Common Council of London instructed their representatives in the new Parliament to use their best endeavours to procure the repeal of the compultive clause, as a manifest grievance to the public, all inder south a la detail of the

XXVII. In the beginning of March the King proposed a step for securing the independency of the judges, which was justly admired as an eminent proof of his Majesty's candour, moderation, and public spirit.

MIN TIME

Having

Having gone to the House of Lords to give his affent to some bills then ready, he commanded the attendance of the Commons, and explained his purpose in the following manner:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

the present state of their offices fell naturally under confideration.

In consequence of the act passed in the reign of my late glorious predecessor King William III. for settling the succession of the crown in my family, their commissions have been made during their good behaviour; but, notwithstanding that wise provision, their offices have determined upon the demise of the crown, or at the expiration of fix months afterwards, in every

instance of that nature which has happened.

"I look upon the independency and uprightness of the judges of the land, as effential to the impartial administration of justice; as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of my loving subjects; and as most conducive to the honour of the crown: and I come now to recommend this interesting object to the consideration of Parliament, in order that such farther provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any such demile, as shall be most expedient.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I must defire of you, in particular, that I may be enabled to grant, and establish upon the judges such falaries as I shall think proper, so as to be absolutely secured to them, during the continuance of their commissions.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to add, but my thanks for the great unanimity and application with which you have hitherto carried on the public business; and to delire you to proceed with the same good disposition, and with such dispatch, that this session may soon be brought to a happy conclusion."

XXVIII. This speech was received with the applause due to such a declaration. Three addresses of thanks were almost immediately resolved upon, and presented to his Majesty next day, March the ath; one from the Lords; a second from the judges, as the im-mediate objects of his gracious regard; and a third from the Commons, to whom he had more particularly addressed himself on the occasion. They acknowledged their most grateful sense of his Majesty's attention to an object to interesting to his people's they assured him, that his faithful Commons faw with joy and veneration the warm regard and concern, which animated his royal breaft, for the fecurity of the religion, laws, liberties, and properties of his subjects; that the House would immediately proceed upon the important work, recommended by his Majesty with such tender care of his people; and would enable him to establish the falaries. of the judges in such a permanent manner, that they might be enjoyed during the continuance of their commissions. These affurances were converted into so many resolutions of the House on the fifth of March, and became the basis of a law, by which the independency of the bench was secured, and the persons, intrusted with the administration of justice, were effectually emancipated from all undue influence of the crown,

XXIX. The Commons, having dispatched, in a few days more, the remaining business of the session, concluded their proceedings with some very flattering testimonies of their regard for Mr. Onslow, the speaker, who had signified his intention to decline any farther services in Parliament. They resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the house should be given him for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty three years, in five successive Parliaments; for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indetatigable pains he had, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his King and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of Parliament,

A.D. 1761. GEORGE 111. 33.

Parliament, and to preferve inviolable the rights and privileges of the Commons of England. The speaker seemed very much affected by this proof of their esteem, and made his acknowledgments in a manner so well suited to the occasion, that the House immediately concurred in another vote of thanks for what he now

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* I was never," faid he, " under so great a difficulty in all my life to know what to fav in this place, as I am at prefent.-Indeed it is almost too much for me .- I can stand against misfortunes and distresses: I have stood against misfortunes and diffresses, and may do it again; but I am not able to stand against this overflow of good will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all the strength of language, I could never express the full fentiments of my heart on this occasion of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any fervices here, that are acceptable to the House, I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them, the noblest that any man can receive for any merit, -far superior, in my estimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this House: I not only owe to this House, that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it; and to their good will and affistance, their tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is, that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation a thanks therefore are not fo much due to me for these services, as to the House itself, who made them to be fervices in me.

When I began my duty here, I fet out with a refolution, and promise to the House, to be impartial in every thing, and to show respect to every body. The first I know I have done—it is the only merit I can assume: if I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently, and I ask their pardon, most sincerely, to whomsoever it may have happened.—I can truly say, the giving satisfaction to all has been

my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

"And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret; because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life; but my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder of my days; and shall only have power to hope and to pray; and my hopes

GEORGE 111. A. D. 1761. It was also resolved, that his answer should be faid. printed in the votes of the day; and that an address should be presented to the King, humbly to befeech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to confer some fignal mark of his royal favor upon the right Honourable Arthur Onflow, speaker of their House, for his great and eminent fervices performed to his country, for the space of thirty three years and upwards, during which he had with fuch difting uished ability and integrity prefided in the chair; and to affure his Maiefty, that whatever expence he should think proper to be incurred upon that account, the House would make it good. In consequence of this application to the throne, Mr. Onflow was gratified with a penfion of three thousfand pounds a year for his own life and that of his fon. His ready acceptance of this last mark of national generofity, when he was in affluent circumstances, and the fituation of his country was extremely embarrafied, does not excite a very high opinion of his patriotism or difinterestedness.

XXX. The term appointed by law for the expiration of the Parliament being now arrived, and all the bills having received the royal fanction, the King closed the scene on the nineteenth of March with a speech to both Houses expressive of his entire satisfaction in their proceedings, and cordially thanking them for the eminent proofs they had given of their fidelity and affection to his person and government, of their attention to the honour and interest of their country, and of their zeal for the fecurity of its happy and excellent conftitution. His Majesty, at the same time, touched upon two other points, which require to be particularly explained and illustrated. The first was the farther progress of the war in Germany, where, as his Majesty. observed, the superior ability and indefatigable activity of Prince Ferdinand, and the spirit and ardour of the

and prayers, my daily prayers will be for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this House may be perpetual."

other officers and troops had been furprilingly exerted. notwithstanding all the difficulties arising from the seafon. To these extraordinary exertions, in the very depth of winter, they had been prompted by the following motives, it is that a local sample

XXXI. At the close of the last campaign, the French continued mafters of the whole territory of Heffe, where they had amaffed large stores; and strengthened all the tenable places with additional works. On their left, they had driven the allies from the Lower Rhine, and kept to confiderable a body of troops there as to check any hostile effort in that quarter. On their right, having forced Prince Ferdinand to raise the siege of Gottingen, they remained in quiet possession of that important fortress, while the electorate of Hanover, lay quite open to their enterprises. Thus their cantonments prefented the appearance of an immense crescent, the two advanced points of which were at Gottingen and Wesel, and the body extended in Hesse: so that being perfectly well provided with magazines, and unobstructed in all the communications necessary for their current fublishence, with strong places in their rear and in both their flanks, they feemed to have nothing more to do, next campaign, than to advance their feveral posts in a manner to inclose the allied army, which, without some fignal fuccess, would find itself absolutely incapable of making any stand against them.

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XXXII. Prince Ferdinand was sensible of the inconveniences of his own fituation, and of the advantages the enemy had over him. It was extremely difficult to fettle a plan for action; but no plan could be attended with much worse consequences than inactivity in a comfortless situation. He knew from experience that the French were ill qualified for a winter campaign in Germany; and that his own foldiers, besides their superior hardiness, and their being inused to the rigour of the climate, could fuffer but little more from field fervice, especially if successful, than they must endure from the badness of their present quarters in a narrow

and exhaufted country. He was also convinced, that the advantages which the enemy now enjoyed, would not lesien as the summer approached: but that, on the contrary, if they found themselves in a condition to commence the next campaign where they had concluded the laft, and if nothing should hinder their proceeding in the early part of the feafon, he could never reafonably hope to maintain the contest another year. He therefore rejolved to firske the first blow; and having, on the ninth of February, affembled his forces at three different places of rendezvous with all possible secrecy, he communicated his defigns to his generals next day, and immediately began to carry them into execution.

XXXIII. The center of the army was led on by his ferene Highness in person: it marched directly into Helle, and made its way towards Caffel. The right and left wings, or rather detachments, were each at a confiderable diffance from the main body, but so difposed that their separate effects might fully concur in the general plan of operations. The hereditary Prince commanded on the right; and as the alarm was to be as fudden and as widely diffused as possible, he pushed forward with the utmost expedition into the heart of the French quarters, leaving the country of Helle a little to the east. General Sporken, at the head of the third division of the forces on the left, had orders to penetrate into Thuringia, and to endeavour, by a rapid and judicious movement, to break the communication of the French and Imperialists, to open one for the allies with the Pruffians, and to cut off all intercourse between the grand army of the enemy and their garrifon at Gottingen.

XXXIV. By this fudden, extensive, and vigorous attack, the French were thrown into the utmost consternation. They retreated, or rather fled on every fide; and there is great reason to suppose that, if they had been quartered in an open country, their army would have been totally deftroyed. But, happily for them, they had very sufficient means of securing their retreat, and the state of t

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garrifons, was attempted in the same manner, and with no better success, by a brave Hanoverian officer, who loft his life in the enterprise. These two severe checks at the outlet of their operations did not discourage the allies, but taught them to proceed with more caution. Cannon and mortars, which the hereditary Prince had before neglected, were brought before Fritzlar, and foon obliged it to furrender. A large magazine was found there. Some Forts and Castles in the neighbourhood were also reduced by the Marquis of Granby. The victorious troops then continued their progrefs, and as they advanced, the French gradually retired, abandoning post after post, till they were nearly driven to the banks of the Maine. In their retreat, they fet fire to their magazines; but the allies purfued with fo much rapidity, that they faved five capital stores, one of which

fifty thousand sacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay, a very small part of which had been destroyed. These acquisitions were of the utmost advantage: and it was almost impossible that the troops could otherwise have been supplied with subsistence, and the horse with provender, in such a season, and at so great a distance from their original quarters.

contained no less than eighty thousand sacks of meal,

XXXV. Notwithstanding the success of the allies in front, it was not there the grand object of their operations lay. Cassel, Gottingen, Marpurg, Ziegenhayn, and several smaller posts were still unreduced at their backs, and might cut off their retreat, in case of any

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and had retreated towards Frankfort on the Maine, Prince Ferdinand ceased to advance, and made the best dispositions for the accomplishment of the other objects. The Marquis of Granby, with a large body of troops, was ordered to Marpurg, which the French abandoned at his approach. Another detachment was sent off to the blockade of Ziegenhayn: but this fortress held out with great obstinacy. The siege of Cassel was committed to the Count of Lippe Schaumburgh, a sovereign Prince of the empire, who was reputed to be one of the

ablest engineers in Europe, and whose former manage-

ment of the artillery at Thornhausen had been a principal cause in the acquisition of that great victory. Prince Ferdinand himself formed the part of the army which remained with him, into a chain of cantonments, making as extensive a front towards the enemy as the number of his forces would admit, so as to watch all the steps of Marshal Broglio's army, and to cover the progress of the before mentioned operations. The siege of Cassel in particular attracted his notice, and required his utmost vigilance. His Royal Highness knew very

well, if that garrifon could be taken, Gottingen and the inferior places must inevitably fall into his hands, which would be of much greater importance than the most brilliant victory in the field. Nothing of course was left undone which could accelerate and secure that con-

quest: trenches were opened on the first of March; and every effort of vigour and judgment called forth in an

a.D. 1761, GEORGE itr. 39 enterprise, on the success of which the whole fortune of

the campaign depended.

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XXXVI. In the mean time, General Sporken and the troops under his command, who had taken their route to the left, on the fide of Saxony, advanced with an intrepidity equal to the rest of the allied forces. Having been joined by a corps of Prussians, they attacked the Saxons in one of their strongest posts on the Unstrut, and totally deseated them. A great number was killed in the action: five entire battalions were made prisoners, and several pieces of cannon were taken, besides a large magazine, which the routed enemy had not time to destroy. This blow was well followed: one body of the combined army pushed on to Eisemach and Gotha, whilst another by forced marches got forward to Fulda: the French gave way on their right, and the army of the empire on the left, abandoning a very

large tract of country to their purfuers.

XXXVII. Such was the flattering posture of affairs, as detailed in the last advices from Germany, when the king was about to put an end to the Sessions of Parliament. It was therefore very natural for him to speak of it to both Houses with some degree of exultation. But this extraordinary course of prosperity was not of long continuance. The allies were obliged to undertake too many enterprises at the same time, and these too arduous for the number of which their army confifted. The fiege of Caffel gave full employment to a confiderable division of their forces: another party, and that no small one, was occupied in the blockade of Ziegenhayn: General Sporken had eleven thousand men engaged in the important fervices before described, to the eastward of the Fulda; and the hereditary Prince, with his detachment, was advanced in front of the cantonments of the main body, to watch the motions and oppole any sudden attempt of Marshal Broglio. The effect of so wide, and yet so unavoidable a disposition, was first felt in the quarter where they had been most fortunate: In proportion as General Sporken's victo-

rious

A.D. 1764. GEORGE III. rious troops were carried forward by their activity and fuccefs, they left the countries on their rear more and more exposed to the powerful garrison of Gottingen. The count de Vaux, who commanded there. no fooner perceived that the allies were wholly intent upon pushing the advantages they had acquired, than he marched out with a ftrong detachment; attacked and routed a Hanoverian convoy; fell upon the town of Duderstadt with great violence; and after some checks, made himself master of that post and of the most considerable places near it. He thus prevented General Sporken's corps from returning by the way they had advanced, and even put it out of their power to act separately from their main army, to which their junction foon after became necessary on another

XXXVIII. Marshal Broglio, toward the close of the last campaign, had been obliged, by the bold projects of the hereditary prince, to detach from his army in Heffe a large body to the Lower Rhine, He now found it equally proper to recal this body, together with further reinforcements, in order to maintain his ground in the country northward of the Maine. where he was closely pressed by the allies, and which he must be compelled shamefully to relinquish, if Cassel was not relieved in time. Senfible of this, he called in his most distant posts, embodied his army, animated them with new spirit, and made them capable, by a more exact order in their discipline, and a great superiority in their numbers, of attempting fomething confiderable. It was very evident, that when the whole of the French force was thus brought into one point, it could never be relifted by a part only of the allies; and that, on the other hand, if any of the feparate corps of the latter was drawn away from the critical fervice upon which it was employed, the entire purpose of their labours would be defeated. Prince Ferdinand, however, kept his former polition for some time with a shew of the most determined firm-

graph the same of the

ness: he called in General Sporken's army, as that which could best be spared from any of the eccentric lines of operation; but left the other detachments to prosecute their respective objects with undiminished

vigour.

XXXIX. As foon as Marshal Broglio had collected all his forces, he advanced without delay. The troops under the hereditary prince were, from their fituation. exposed to the first attack. This was made by the dragoons of the enemy, whose charge was so impetuous as instantly to break the whole foot, confisting of nine regiments, Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunfwickers. Two thousand prisoners, and several trophies of victory fell into the hands of the French; though very few were killed or wounded on either fide. This blow was decifive. The allies could no longer think of maintaining their ground. They broke up the blockade of Ziegenhayn; raifed the fiege of Caffel, after twenty-feven days open trenches; and evacuated the whole country of Hesse, retiring behind the Dymel, and falling back nearly to the quarters they poffeffed before this undertaking. But, notwithstanding the failure of their expedition in other respects, they accomplished one very great and important purpose in the destruction or feizure of fo many of the principal magazines of the enemy. Such stores could not be quickly replaced; and the French, for want of them, were disabled from taking the field till the end of June, however eager they might be to improve their advantages, or to avail themselves any farther of the fuperiority of their numbers.

XL. As it was in the moment of the most astonishing success that the king took notice of the operations of the allied army, he shewed great wisdom and temper in adding, "that the only use he proposed to make of such victories, and of the important acquisitions gained in various parts of the world, was to secure and promote the welfare of his kingdoms, and to procure to them the blessings of peace on safe and

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honourable conditions." This well-timed declaration of his fentiments, with respect to the proper end of the war, led his majefty to be equally explicit on another point, which had an admirable effect at the conclusion of his speech. "Firm," said he, " in these resolute tions, I do, with entire confidence, rely on the good dispositions of my faithful subjects in the choice of their representatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonstrate the fincerity of those asfurances, which have been so cordially and universally given me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addresses of my people." It was impossible for his majesty to express in more delicate terms his firm purpole not to intermeddle with the freedom of election. but to leave his subjects in the full and unbiassed exercife of their own difcernment, He did not fpeak thus, by the fuggestion of any artful adviser, to court popularity: it was the virtuous dictate of his own heart: he held in abhorrence the bare-faced practice of the late reign,-the pernicious expedient of employing the public money in bribery and corruption; he would not fuffer a farthing to be iffued from the treasury on that account, but told one of his ministers, who pleaded the cultom of former times, that, " as his whole ambition was to render the nation flourishing and happy, he would trust entirely to the lovalty of his people, not doubting that their affection would fufficiently frengthen the hands of his government.

With fuch patriotic fentiments, the king took his farewel of the parliament, which was immediately diffolved; and writs were iffued for the election of new members.

CHAP. II.

I. Circumstances which led to the Proposal of a Congress at Augsburg. II. Very plausible Reasons for previously setting on Foot a distinct Negociation at London and Paris. III. The Plan of the Treaty more easily adjusted than the Matter and Substance of it. IV. Mr. Pitt's private Views and Sentiments very unfavourable a Peace. V. Secret Intrigues of the French Ministry

at the Court of Madrid. VI. Difficulties started in the first Article, about the mutual retaining of Possessions. VII. Survey of bostile Operations during the Suspension of the Treaty. VIII. Defeat of Law's Enterprises in the East Indies, with an Account of D'Estaigne's Rawages on the Coast of Sumatra. IX. State of Affairs in Africa. X. The Cherokees severely punished for their perfidy by Colonel Grant. XI. Conquest of Dominica. XII. Apology made by Mr. Pitt's Friends for bis not having employed a greater Force where the Enemy was most vulnerable. XIII. Skirmishes of the French and allied Armies in Germany. XIV. Description of the Battle near the Village of Kirch-Denkern. XV. The Enemy pre-vented from making any important Conquests, but not from committing ruinous Depredations. XVI. The King of Prussia reduced to a System of mere Defence by the alarming Progress of his Enemies. XVII. His Scheme for the Relief of Colberg and the Destruction of the Russian Magazines in Poland. XVIII. The Storm diverted, only to fall with more Fury elsewhere. XIX. Schweidnitz taken by a Coup de Main. XX. Failure of every Attempt to fave Colberg. XXI. Effelt of such Losses. XXII. Action between the Richmond and Félicité on the Coast of Holland. XXIII. Another memorable Instance of British Superiority at Sea, XXIV. Expedition against Belleisle. XXV. The Negociation resumed. XXVI. Proposals of France with regard to America, Asia, Africa, and Europe. XXVII. Remarks on the two main Points of Dijpute. XXVIII. Inflexibility of the English Secretary. XXIX. His Indignation at the Memorial concerning Spain. XXX. Some Account of the Family Compact. XXXI. Diffimulation practifed by all Parties. XXXII. Candid Inquiries on which Side the chief Blame lay. XXXIII. The Treaty finally broken off.

I. THE liberal supplies granted by parliament for the ensuing campaign on the Continent, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war in general, assomished all Europe, and made the Courts of Vienna

GEORGE HIL A. D. 1761. and Verfailles fensible of the necessity of proposing terms of peace. They had flighted some overtures made by the kings of England and Pruffia in the close of the year 1759; but the posture of affairs at that time rendered it very evident that those offers were dictated by a wish to keep up the shew of moderation in the height of prosperity, and to reconcile the subjects of the former fovereign to what must then appear a neceffary continuance of the war, rather than by a hope that the adverse parties would pay any serious regard to fuch proposals. As the advantages were almost wholly on the fide of Great Britain, France could not then expect very favourable terms for herfelf or her allies. She therefore looked forward to the iffue of another campaign in Germany, to counterbalance her loffes elsewhere, and to place her, at least, on a footing of honourable equality. In this, however, the met with some disappointment. The success of the war proved so fluctuating, even where all her hopes lay, and where her utmost strength was exerted, that the at length began to relent, and apparently to defire peace in earnest. The other members of the grand alliance could not decently, nor fafely oppole these dispositions on the part of France, as she was not the only prime mover, but the chief supporter of their hostile confederacy. The court of Sweden, in particular, was given to understand, that the diminished resources of France put it out of her power to furnish any longer the stipulated subsidies, or to comply with the exact letter of her engagements. In consequence of these, and other hints on the uncertainty of being at any future period in a better condition to treat than at present, the five parties to the war on that fide made as many pacific declarations, which were figned at Paris on the twenty-fixth of March, and delivered at London on the thirty-first of the same The counter-declaration of Great-Britain and Pruffia, expressing their chearful acceptance of the offer, appeared on the third of April; and Augfburg,

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. an independent city in the circle of Suabia, was fixed upon as the most convenient place for the proposed congress. Lord Egremont, Lord Stormont, at that time embaffador in Poland, and General Yorke, who acted in the same capacity at the Hague, were nominated as the English plenipotentiaries: the count de Choiseul was appointed on the part of France. Augsburg now became the center of attention to all Europe; and each court prepared every thing towards this important meeting which it could furnish of splendour for the display of its dignity, and of ability for the support of its interest. The thoughts and conversation of men were for a while diverted from scenes of horror, bloodfled, and pillage; and every mind was more agreeably employed on the public flews of magnificence, and the private game of policy, in which fo many contending powers were brought into the

closest and most eager competition.

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II. In order to leffen the intricacy of their future proceedings, it was unanimously agreed, in the first place, that none should be admitted to the congress but the parties principally concerned, and their allies. But although this exclusion of the neutral states tended greatly to difembarrass and simplify the treaty, yet fuch was the variety of separate and independent matters which still remained to be discussed, that it became advisable to make a farther separation, with a view to an easier and more speedy adjustment of their respective For this purpole it was necessary to reduce the causes of the different quarrels in so complicated a war to their first principles; and to disengage the several interests which originally, and in their own nature, had no connection, from that mass, in which mutual injuries and a common animolity had blended and confounded them. The court of France therefore proposed to settle the American dispute by a distinct negociation at London and Paris, previously to the discussion of the German affairs at Augsburg. Nothing could afford a stronger proof of the fincerity

of her intentions for it was very certain that, if matters could be fatisfactorily accommodated between her and Great-Britain, and if they both should carry to the general congress the same candour and good faith, their influence must necessarily tend to inspire sentiments of moderation into the rest, and must contribute largely to accelerate the great work of pacification.

III. Things were thus set upon the best sooting possible, and the negociation seemed to be in the happiest train that could be wished. Ministers were mutually sent from both courts; Mr. Stanley on the part of England; and Mr. Bussy on that of France. The former embarked for Calais on the twenty-fourth of May; and the latter arrived in London on the thirty-first of the same month. But unfortunately the plan and disposition of the treaty were much more easily adjusted than the matter and the substance of it; and it is also very probable that the secret intrigues, or private views of both parties, did not perfectly correspond with their public professions.

IV. Mr. Pitt, one of the British secretaries of state, whose talents and popularity had enabled him, for the last three years, to give the law in the council, felt that his influence there was likely to expire with the war. He had, at the same time, some meaner passions to gratify by the profecution of holtilities. Notwithstanding the greatness of his mind and the dignity of his fentiments in many other respects, he was too much actuated by an illiberal contempt and an almost favage hatred of the French. But, as he could not absolutely reject their fair proposal of a treaty, his grand aim was to obstruct its progress, and to renew the quarrel on fuch grounds as might flatter the pride of his countrymen, and reconcile them to the profecution of expensive measures, against which they now began to revolt. The posture of affairs was fingularly favourable to his wifnes. England had been every where victorious, except in Germany; and he knew

that the people, elated by a feries of conquests, would not approve of much condescention to an enemy, whom they detested, and whom they considered as lying at their mercy. But it was evident that, without a facrisce of some of the objects on which they had set their hearts, it would be impossible to procure any fatisfactory terms for their allies, whose laffairs were only not ruined in the struggle, and who had on that account a stronger claim to the generous attachment of

Great Britain. Here, therefore, Mr. Pitt forefaw that he could fix the bar of honour, which was to impede and finally break off the treaty, if no other pretence oc-

curred in the course of the negociation.

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ly ry V. France, on her part, was equally fensible, that the could not expect a peace, without fome mortifying concessions. The moment her particular concerns came to be separated from the general cause, she had every disadvantage in the treaty, because she had suffered almost every disaster in the war. The langraviate of Hesse, the county of Hanau, and the town of Gottingen, were the only acquisitions which she had to balance her immense losses throughout the rest of the globe. A comparative view of these objects, and a just apprehension of the imperious dictates of Great-Britain, did not allow her to rest all her hopes so fully on the attainment of peace, as not to look out for some other resource; and this precaution, however prudent and justifiable, made the rest of her proceedings less effective and less fincere. She had reason to suppose, that the Spaniards could not behold with indifference the principal branch of the house of Bourbon humbled and ftript of its American possessions because such an event would in a manner leave their own colonies at the mercy of England, when the only power in that part of the world, which was capable of affording them any immediate protection or affiftance, should be annihilated. The late king of Spain, Ferdinand VI. had, indeed, refused to interfere in those disputes; but his successor, Charles III, was more likely to take the alarm at the farther progress of the English; and it was also probable, that every facrifice or cession of American territory, which might be exacted from France in the course of the treaty, would prove a fresh incentive to the suspicions and jealousies of the Spanish monarch. Thus the cabinet of Versailles had a double game to play, in supporting at London the appearance of the most carnest desire of peace, and exerting at Madrid all the secret springs of political intrigue to continue and spread still wider the calamities of war.

- VI. Such was the odd mixture of hoftile and pacific fentiments, of feeming candour and dark defign, with which both parties entered upon the negociation. The first proposal of the French minister was, " that the two crowns shall remain in possession of what they have conquered one from the other:" and as France had affuredly been the greatest loser, so unexpected an offer on her part appeared to every dispassionate and unprejudiced member of the British cabinet, an instance of fingular moderation, if not humility. But Mr. Pitt, who directed all things, did not treat it with that attention which its apparent fairness deserved. He barely acquiesced in the general principle, while he took care to render that acquiescence nugatory by his opposition to another article with which it was necesfarily connected, As the war still continued, and might therefore make a daily alteration in the fortune of the contracting powers, the French minister had proposed, "That the situation, in which they shall stand at certain periods, shall be the polition to serve as a basis for the treaty that is to be concluded between them." He named, for this purpole, the first of May in Europe, the first of July in Africa and the West-Indies, and the first of September in the East-Indies; observing, at the fame time, that as those periods might feem too near or too diftant for the interests of Great-Britain, the court of Versailles was extremely willing to enter into an explanation on that subject;

Mr. Piet's answer was, that his Britannic majest would admit of no other epoch, but that of the figning of the peace. To this blunt declaration the court of Verfailles replied, with that coolness and temper which ought to govern all fuch transactions, " That if not those, already named, at least some fixed periods, during the war, ought to be agreed upon; as the uti possidetis, or mutual retaining of possessions, could not reasonably have reference only to the time of figning the treaty of peace." The validity of this affertion was almost indisputable: for, if the contrary principle should be admitted, it would become difficult to know, or even to guess at the value of the possessions that might be lost or gained in the interval, and which, of course. must be mutually given away by such an article. It was farther observed in the French memorial, that if these difficulties occurred in the simplicity of a posfessory article, they must be increased tenfold upon every other, and would come to fuch a height, as to preclude all possibility of negociation on things of so intricate a nature as exchanges and equivalents.

VII. This dispute occasioned some delay, and afforded the French ministry, if they had been fo difposed, a decent pretext for breaking off the negociation. In the mean time hostilities were every where carried on, as if no such negociation sublisted. But the campaign was diftinguished by few memorable events. The sphere of enterprise, instead of expanding, feemed rather to be narrowed by past success. The British forces in distant parts of the globe were left wholly to their own discretion, and received no invigorating impulse from the center of government. One would suppose that all the powers of Mr. Pitt's genius were fo fully bent upon the accomplishment of some objects near home, as to be totally incapable of any attention to remote concerns. He had, however, some excuse for not giving a wider scope to the exertions of the national strength at this particular

juncture.

GEORGE HI. A.D. 1761. VIII. In the East Indies very little remained to be atchieved, after the reduction of Pondicherry and some other advantages which were gained about the fame time. The day before Colonel Coote took polsellion of that fortress, the Mogul army was defeated by Major Carnac in the neighbourhood of Guva. This contest was chiefly brought about by the intrigues of some French officers, and particularly of ... one Mr. Law, a nephew to the famous projector. He had made himself useful to Sha Zaddah, a son of the late Mogul's, in supporting the young prince's hereditary claims, and in reducing to his obedience severalprovinces of the empire. Law then perfuaded him to turn his arms against Bengal, the possession of which would undoubtedly contribute more than all the reft to establish him on his father's throne. Helaccordingly entered that province at the head of eighty thouland Indians, and Iomewhat more than two hundred Frenchmen whom Law had collected in his train. The funport of the latter was more prejudicial to his title in the eyes of the English than any other objection; and as they were become the arbiters of crowns in the eaft, they joined the lubah of Bengal to oppose Sha Zaddah's progress. About twenty thousand blacks, two thousand five hundred seapoys, and five hundred English soldiers marched again him; and, notwithstanding the great inferiority of their numbers, they obtained a decifive victory. All the artillery of the enemy was taken, with part of their baggage and feveral French officers, amongst whom was Mr. Law, their principal Commander. The Mogul prince furrendered at discretion to the subah, who had private reasons, which will be hereafter explained, for treating him with extraordinary respect. But the hopes of the French in Bengal were completely blafted; nor was fortune more favourable to them on the coalt of Malabar. They still had a garraion at Mihie, which, though of little confequence as a trading port, they had fortified at a vast expence, and mounted the works with above two hundred pieces of cannon. But it

of a body of forces from Bombay under Hector Monro, to whom Mr. Louet, the commander of the fort, furrendered it, with all its dependencies, in the beginning of February. Count d'Estaigne was the any thing which might be placed in the appoint feale to those successes of the English. He began his career towards the close of the year 1750; and with only two ordinary frigates under his command, he destroyed the fort of Bender-Abassi on the Persian gulf, and took two frigates of almost equal force to his own. befides three other veffels belonging to the company. Early in the succeeding year, the fort of Nattal surrendered to him without any terms, and he found two thins in the road. He then ftruck over to the island of Sumatra, where he soon reduced Bencoolen, Tappanopoli, and fort Marlborough; which laft. though in a good flate of defence, was ingloriously given up by the garrison, after they themselves had burned a rich company's thip that lay in the harbour. The count, however, did not gain fo much reputation by these exploits, as he incurred disgrace from having engaged in them, contrary to the most facred laws of arms; for he was at the very time a prisoner upon parole.

IX. On the coast of Africa there were still fewer objects to excite any particular vigilance, or exertion. England had become mistress of all the French forts and factories on the river Senegal, and had also taken the island of Goree, valuable on account of its harbour, and its convenient situation, being within cannon shot of Cape Verd. She, therefore, had nothing more to do in that quarter than to preserve her former acquisitions. The town of Goree was consumed by sire; but an attempt made by two French snows on James fort, in the mouth of the river Gambia, was defeated: one of the snows ran on shore; and the other, after suffaining some damage, was forced to sheer off.

X. But it was in America and the West Indies that the reproach of neglect or inaction fell most heavily on the British minister. Ever since the taking of Guadaloupe, and the reduction of Canada, the spirit of enterprise had been suffered to languish there for want of reinforcements from home. Nothing was attempted by land, except the quelling of the Cherokees, a very numerous and powerful Indian na-tion, who alike regardless of past treaties and of past chastifement, had begun to renew their barbarous ravages on the frontiers of South Carolina. Lieutenant Colonel Grant was fent against them at the head of two thousand fix hundred men, with orders to desolate their country by fire and fword, as no other method than that of the most terrible retaliation was likely to prove effectual. He fet off from Fort Prince George in the beginning of July, and was attacked on his march, a few days after, by a body of Indians, who fired for some time with great vivacity, but without making any impression, and then disappeared. This was the only effort they made to oppole his progress, though the country was deemed almost impenetrable, had it been well defended. He reduced to after fifteen of their towns, belides little villages and feparate huts; destroyed all their plantations, their corn, beans, peas, &c. to the extent of fourteen hundred acres; and drove about five thousand of the inhabitants into the woods and mountains, where they had no alternative but to starve, or sue for peace. A deputation of their chiefs waited upon the colonel, to implore his mercy, and to propose terms. These he forwarded to the lieutenant-governor at Charleston, who gave his affent to a new treaty, though with less confidence in the good faith of the favages, than in the impreffions of the vengeance inflicted on them for their former perfidy.

MI. The Jamaica and Leeward island squadrons did not remain idle; but they were inadequate to any grand expedition. Rear-admiral Holmes, who had





the command on the former flation, planned fome cruifes with judgment and fucceis. One of the most valuable of his captures was the St. Anne, a beautiful new thip, pierced for fixty-four guns, but mounting only forty, manned with near four hundred mariners and foldiers, and loaded with a rich cargo of coffee, indigo, and fugar. The fquadron off the Leeward Islands, under the direction of commodore Sir James Douglas, was not less alert in scouring those feas of the Martinico privateers; and had also the merit of affifting in the conquest of Dominica, one of the islands called neutral, but which the French had fortified and fettled. A finall body of troops, commanded by Lord Rollo, failed from the road of Baffeterre, on his majesty's birth-day, under the escort of the commodore, with four thips of the line and fome frigates. The fecond day about noon, they arrived within a league of Roseau; and two officers were fent on shore, with a manifesto directed to the inhabitants. The latter seemed in great consternation, and dispatched two deputies to the British general, as if to treat of a furrender, but, in all probability, only to gain time: for foon recovering from their first de Longprie, they refused to submit, and manned their intrenchments with a face of resolution. Upon this the ships anchored as close to the shore as possible; and under cover of their fire, the troops landed at five o'clock in the evening. An immediate affault was refolved upon and conducted with furprifing fkill, alertness, and intrepidity. Though the islanders had four intrenchments on the ascent of a steep hill, with two nine pounders in the upper one, besides the galling effect of an irregular fire from behind trees and bushes, they did not long withstand the charge of the affailants. The grenadiers, led on by Colonel Melvill, began the attack, and were to well fuftained by Lord Rollo himself at the head of the battalion troops that, with the lofs of only eight men, they drove the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, and made themselves masters of Roseau and the adjacent places of defence, in a time, as Sir James Douglas said, too short to be conceived from the difficulty of the undertaking. The French commandant and some other officers were taken at their head-quarters; and next day the inhabitants crowded from all parts of the island to surrender their arms, and to take the oaths of

allegiance to his Britannic majesty.

XII. Those successes were, indeed, highly honourable to the finall parties by whom they were obtained but they fell far short of what might have been reasonably expected from the employment of a greater force in that part of the world where the enemy was most vulnerable. The minister's friends alledged, by way of excult, that the treaty which was begun, and the nearness of the epochas to be fixed upon as the basis of accommodation, rendered it unadvisable to engage in fuch diftant expeditions. This apology would have appeared more plaufible, had not the naval fuperiority of Great Britain remained in a similar manner unexerted for the whole of the preceding year, and had not the certain conquest of all the West-India islands been facrificed to the petty gratification of infulting France on her own coasts, or to the equally absurd and chimerical hope of caufing a diversion in favour of the allied army in Germany. It will now be proper to describe the events of the campaign in Europe, to which quarter the minister certainly confined his own views at that time, as well as the employment of the chief strength and refources of his country.

XIII. It has been before observed, that although the great purpose of the early and strenuous effort made by Prince Ferdinand was not fully answered, it nevertheless produced a very considerable and useful effect. The destruction of the French magazines retarded their operations in such a manner, that the greatest part of the month of June was spent, before their armies found themselves in a condition to act.





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But as foon as they had taken proper measures for their sublistence, Marshal Broglio affembled his forces Caffel, and moved towards the Dymel, in order to effect a junction with another French army under the prince of Soubife, who was advancing on the fide of Munster. The first blow was struck by Marshal Broglio. He surprised a body of troops commanded by General Sporken, and very advantageously posted on the Dymel, in front of the allied army. The French took, upon this occasion, eight hundred prifoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, four hundred horfes, and upwards of an hundred and leventy waggons. The fame day, which was the twenty-ninth of June, they passed the Dymel; and while Prince Ferdinand, as if discouraged by so sudden a check, fell back to the Lippe, they made themselves masters of Warburg, Dringleburg, and Paderborn. The allies, however, foon recovered their spirit; and several parties, conducted by General Luckner and other able officers. undertook some bold and very distant enterprises, attacked the enemy where they were least upon their guard, routed their convoys, destroyed a great many of their magazines, and carried off their prey, even from the gates of Cassel. These irritating skirmishes hastened the union of the French forces, and made them resolve on a general action.

XIV. The moment Prince Ferdinand was apprifed of the intention of the enemy, he called in all his detachments, and made the most admirable disposition of his army. The whole center and the right wing were covered in front by the Saltzbach, a small, but very deep river, while the flank was well defended by rugged, bushy, and almost impracticable ground. The other wing was posted on an isthmus between two rivers, the left extremity leaning to the Lippe, by which it was perfectly secured, as the right was supported by the village of Kirch Denkern, situated immediately on the Aest. The marquis of Granby had the command of this wing; and as it protected a high

GEORGE TIT. A.D. 1761. road which formed the only communication with the adjacent country, and was also the most exposed in front, so that it would probably be the object of the enemy's most considerable efforts, the ftrength and flower of the army, with the greater part of the artillery, were placed there. But before all these precautions could be taken, or the necessary arrangements made, the enemy, by a rapid motion in the evening of the fifteenth of July, came up to the marquis of Granby's posts, and attacked them with great fury. The British troops, though then unsupported, withstood for some hours the whole torrent of that impetuckty which diffinguishes the onsets of the French. At last, General Wutgenau, according to the plan originally projected, got round with a large reinforcement to Lord Granby's left, and attacking the enemy in flank, obliged them, after an obstinate struggle which continued till it was quite dark, to take thelter in the woods behind them. By the next morning, Prince Ferdinand's disposition of his forces was perfected; and it was evident that the French, far from, being diffnayed by repulse, were prepared for a more general, and fill better fustained attack than the former. Marshal Broglio led on their right wing against the left of the allied army, which, as on the evening before, was the principal object of the enemy: their center and their left wing were commanded by the prince of Soubile, who had directed, but failed in the affault of the preceding day. The engagement began at three in the morning, and a fevere fire was continued for upwards of five hours before the least effect could be perceived on either fide. The weight of the conflict this day lay on General Wutgenau's corps, who supported it with a degree of bravery that rivalled the firm and intrepid fland which had been lately made by the British forces. About nine o'clock, Prince Ferdinand receiving intimation that the enemy were preparing to erect batteries on an eminence in the front of the marquis of Granby's camp, immediately ordered a body





XV. Prince Ferdinand had not troops fufficient to form two diffinct armies; but he choic a central position for his main body, and contented himself with fending out such detachments as he could spare to the relief of any places that might be attacked. The wisdom and vigour of his measures prevented the enemy from making any important conquests, but could not guard so wide a seat of war against their destructive

* At the head of one of those detachments, Prince Henry of Brunswic, a youth of very promising talents, was mortally wounded in a skirmish with the enemy.

· William Tal

XVI. Though the iffue of the campaign in Westphalia, where the utmost efforts of the allies could barely support a system of partial defence, afforded very little cause of triumph to the advocates for a German war : they must have been still more mortified at the difappointment of all their hopes in the King of Pruffia's enterprifing genius. That impetuous hero, as if fatigued by indecifive victories, feemed now to adopt the caution and flowners which had been to long opposed to his vivacity. This change of conduct on his part was, indeed, rendered almost unavoidable by circumstances. Count Daun with a powerful army lay upon the watch at Drefden, ready to feize the first fayourable opportunity of recovering Saxony. It was therefore necessary that Prince Henry, the King's brother, should remain in his intrenchments under Leipsic. to counteract the deligns of fo vigilant an enemy. The king himfelf was obliged to adopt a fimilar plan of defensive measures by the alarming progress of the Ruffians and Austrians in other parts of his dominions. The Russian army was divided into two strong bodies. one of which, commanded by General Romanzow, penetrated through Pomerania, and laid fiege to Colberg; the other, under General Butterlin, marched into Upper Silefia, where the King was ftrongly polled; and advanced towards Breflau, Laudohn entered the fame province on the opposite side, with a view of joining the Russians, in order to attak the King, or to take Breflau or Schweidnitz in his presence. A remarkable drought in the beginning of the feafon, which had greatly lowered the Oder, facilitated the proposed junction. The Ruffians spread themselves over all the open country of Silefia, and exacted heavy contributions. A considerable party of them appeared before Breflau, on the first of August, and began to cannonade the town from feven batteries. Laudohn exerted the whole of his skill to draw the king from his strong hold, and to engage him in a difadvantageous action: fometimes he advanced, as if he meant to join the Russians. fometimes

fometimes his motions indicated a defign on Schweidnitz: these attempts failing, he turned off, and made a feint, as if he proposed to fall upon lower Silesia, in hopes that he might at least oblige the king to divide his forces: but all his stratagems proved for some time inessectual. The sagacious Frederic continued immoveable in his post, which protected Schweidnitz; and with regard to the lower parts of Silesia, he had already filled the fortresses there with such garrisons as put them out of the reach of any sudden insult.

XVII. The King of Prussia was not equally free from alarm at the danger of Colberg, the key of his northern possessions; and though he had full employment for all his forces nearer home, he resolved to send a large detachment under General Platen to the relief of that valuable city. The fertility of his genius proposed two ends from this single expedient. He ordered Platen to direct his march through Poland, and to destroy the Russian magazines, which had been amassed on the frontiers of that kingdom, and from which their army in Silefia draw their whole subsistence. This fervice might, he hoped, be performed without any considerable interruption to the progress of the detachment towards Colberg. The event was fo far answerable to his wishes. General Platen ruined three principal magazines of the enemy, attacked a great convoy of their waggons, five hundred of which he destroyed. and having killed or made prisoners the greater part of four thousand men who defended them, he pursued his march with the utmost diligence into Pomerania. The news of this blow ftruck the Ruffians in Silefia with consternation: they immediately relinquished all the objects of their junction with the Austrians: their main body repassed the Oder, and hurried back into Poland. left some more of their magazines should share the same fate with the three above mentioned, and their future sublistence be thereby rendered wholly precarious.

XVIII. Notwithstanding this gleam of good fortune, the King of Prusia's difficulties were so multiplied, that

XIX. But while the king's attention was thus wholly taken up in studying new methods for the relief of Colberg, an event happened just by him, and as it were, under his eye, almost as distressing as the loss of that place, and so much the more distressing as it was entirely unsuspected. After the retreat of the Russians out of Silesia, the king sceling some inconvenience with respect to provisions in his camp near Schweidnitz, and concluding that there was nothing to be dreaded from the Austrians, now almost deserted by their powerful auxiliaries, approached nearer to the Oder, for the sake of procuring supplies more easily. He was so little in fear of any hostile annoyance, that, on making this

Butterlin left only a small part of his army, under the sommand of General Czernicheff, to co-operate with Laudohn.
Vol. I. G movement,

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. movement, he drafted four thousand men from the garrifon of Schweidnitz: he thought that the preparations necessary to a fiege would give him sufficient notice and fufficient leifure to provide for the lafety of that place, from which, after all, he had removed but to a very fmall diffance. Laudohn, who watched the king with a fleady and penetrating eye, did not let slip this fingle instant of opportunity. He formed a plan of sudden attack on the uncovered fortress, and accomplished his purpose with a facility that far exceeded his most fanguine hopes. On the first of October at there in the morning, the troops selected for this service made their approach with so much precaution, under the favor of a thick fog, that they fixed their scaling ladders to all the four outworks of the fortifications, before they were perceived by the garrison, who scarce had time to fire a few cannon at the affailants. A fhort contest was, however, maintained with small arms, until a powder magazine in one of the outworks blew up, which killed very near three hundred on each fide. The Auftrians. taking advantage of the confusion occasioned by this accident, rushed forward, and bursting open the gates. made themselves masters of the town before day-break, with only the lofs of about fix hundred men, including those who perished in the explosion. Lieutenant-general Zastrow, the governor, and his whole garrison amounting. to three thousand men, were made prisoners; besides a quantity of artillery and a large magazine of meal. which added to the value of this important capture, The King of Prussia felt the blow to the quick. In the first agitations of his mind, he was disposed to attribute the misfortune to treachery; but recovering his temper, he fent the following lines to the unfortunate governor: "We may now fay, what Francis the first of France said to his mother, after the battle of " Pavia, We have lost all except our bonour. As I " cannot comprehend what hath happened to you, I " shall suspend my judgment; the affair is very ex-" traordinary." . Strattle York

XX. Schweidnitz was loft fuddenly : but Colberg made a long and noble defence. The Swedish and Ruffian fleets blocked it up by sea, for several months. till the boilterous leason forced them to retire, and afforded the garrison an opportunity of receiving a large fupply of provisions from Stetin. In the mean time, the fiege by land was pushed on with incredible perfeverance; and Romanzow having reduced a fort that commanded the harbour, any repetition of the former fuccours was totally cut off. Still, however, the garrison and its brave Commander, Heyde, seemed determined to hold out to the last extremity. Their efforts were well seconded by the Prince of Wurtenburg. who was ftrongly intrenched with fix or feven thousand men under the cannon of the town, and by General Platen who found means to join him in that post. But as there was foon a necessity for revictualling the garrison, at every risk, Platen quitted the intrenchments in order to halten and protect the arrival of some convoys, which the numerous scouting parties of the Russians had hitherto kept at a distance. His spirited enterprise did not succeed: he had the misfortune to be met by an infinitely superior body of the enemy; was beaten, and escaped with some loss and great difficulty to Stetin. General Knoblock, whom the king had alfo fent to the relief of Colberg with a second detachment, proved still more unsuccessful. Having established himself at Treptow, which was to serve as a resting place to the convoys, he was attacked there, foon after Platen's defeat, by a force to which his numbers were fo unequal, that with the utmost skill and intrepidity he could only protract for five days the ultimate neceffity of a furrender. After these disasters the Prince of Wurtenburg became apprehensive lest his troops, by delaying any longer under the walls of the town, would only share its fate, or be driven by famine into humiliating terms. He therefore resolved, whilst his men retained their vigour, to break through a part of the Russian army, and leave a place, which he could no longer

longer defend, to make the best capitulation its circumfiances would admit. He effected his purpose with inconsiderable loss; but the garrison, now hopeless of relief, exhausted by fatigue, their provision low, and the fortifications, in many places battered to pieces, furrendered to the Russians on the sixteenth of Deeember, after a peculiarly distressing siege of near six months.

XXI. The loss of two fuch places as Schweidnitz and Colberg, at the two extremities of his dominions. were decifive against the King of Prussia. The Austrians took up their winter-quarters in the former and its neighbourhood; and the king was fully fenfible, that, whilft they held that place, he could make no motion for the relief of any other part of his dominions. without exposing Breslau and the whole of Upper Silefia to certain and irrecoverable conqueft. The Ruffians, on the other hand, by pofferfing Colberg, pofseffed almost every thing. They were masters of the Baltic; and they now acquired a port, by which their armies could be well provided, without the necessity of tedious, uncertain, and expensive convoys from Poland. The eaftern parts of Pomerania afforded them good winter-cantonments; and nothing but the advanced feafon could fave Stetin from their immediate grafp, or obstruct their progress into the very heart of Brandenburg. Thus, after having fuffered and inflicted fo many, dreadful calamities in the course of five years, Frederic had no prospect before him but to perish in a slame of his own kindling; and all that he could reasonably expect was to give it brilliancy by some act of herolfin, as his absolute salvation seemed far beyond the reach of any human endeavours. Such events were also very ill fuited to the haughty tone of the English minister in his negociation with France. But feveral actions happened at fea, greatly to the honour of the British flag; and a naval armament, which had excited the highest hopes while its destination remained a secret, was prepared early in the fpring, and crowned with fuccels, A concise

A. D. 1761. A concife account of one or two of the most memorable

of the former will fuffice : the latter must be more cir-

cumftantially described.

XXII. In the month of January, Captain Elphin-Rone, commander of the Richmond, mounting thirtytwo guns, fell in with the Felicité a French frigate of the same force, off the coast of Holland. They began to engage at half past ten in the morning; and in about two hours both thips ran afhore, along fide of each other, continuing the action for a fhort time, till the enemy fled from their quarters. They afterwards abandoned their thip, which was destroyed, after having loft their captain and about one hundred men who fell in the dispute. The Richmond foon floated, without any damage; and the victory coft but three men killed, and thirteen wounded. The Félicité was bound for Martinique, with a cargo estimated at thirty thousand pounds. Her confort the Hermione, another frigate of the fame force and value was lost coming out of Dunkirk. Some circumstances attended the action which made it equally flattering to the English, and mortifying to their enemies. The engagement took place near Gravesande, about eight miles from the Hague; and the young Prince of Orange, General Yorke the British envoy, count d'Affry the French ambassador, and a great number of other perfons crowded to the shore, to be spectators of a fight, in which the honour of the two nations feemed in some measure to be at stake. The French court afterwards exclaimed against this attack as a violation of the Dutch neutrality, and demanded of the flates fignal fatisfaction for the infult and damage fultained. The States made some remonstrances to the court of London; but the latter found means to remove all cause of misunderstanding on the subject.

XXIII. Another action, highly deferving of record, in which the English claim to naval superiority was well supported, took place in August. On the tenth of that month, Captain Faulkner of the Bellona, a feventy four gun ship, and Captain Logic of the Brilliant,

a frigate

a frigate of thirty guns, failed from the river Tagus for England, having on board a confiderable fum of money for the merchants of London. In the afternoon of the thirteenth, being then off Vigo, they discovered three fail, one of the line of battle, and two frigates. standing in for the land. These no sooner descried Captain Faulkner than they bore down upon him, till they came within the distance of seven miles, when seeing the Bellona and the frigate through the magnifying medium of a hazy atmosphere, they mistook them both for two-decked ships, and resolved to avoid the encounter. For this purpose they suddenly wore round, filled all their fails, and crouded away. Captain Faulkner and the Brilliant hoisted all the canvas they could carry, and purfued them. But though they exerted every effort during the remainder of the day and the whole night, they gained but two miles upon the enemy, after a chace of fourteen hours. The French Commodore might therefore have ftill avoided an engagement; but the fun having just rifen, and the air being perfectly clear, he perceived that one of the English ships was only a frigate; so that his former fears of a superior force were removed, and he no longer declined the action. He threw out a fignal for his frigates to close in with and engage the Brilliant, while he advanced towards the Bellona. The two ships were equal in burthen, in number of guns, and in weight of metal; but the crew of the Courageux, for that was the French ship's name, amounted to seven hundred: the Bellona's complement did not exceed five hundred and fifty. The are on both fides was suspended until they were within musket shot of each other; and then the engagement began with a dreadful discharge of small arms and artillery. In less than nine minutes, all the Bellona's braces, throwds, and rigging were torn to pieces; and the mizen-mast fell over the stern, with all the men on the round top, who, nevertheless, saved their lives by clambering into the port-holes of the gun-room. Captain Faulkner, apprehensive that the enemy

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. enemy would feize the opportunity of his being difabled, and endeavour to escape, gave orders for immediate boarding, an attempt which the polition of the two ships foon rendered altogether impracticable. The Courageux was now falling athwart the Bellona's bows. in which case the English ship must have been raked fore and aft with great execution. The haul-yards and most of the other ropes, by which the Bellona could he worked, were fhot away; but the captain, affifted by the master, made use of the studding fails with such dexterity, as to ware the ship quite round, and fall upon the enemy's opposite quarter. His presence of mind and activity in this delicate fituation were not more admirable than the discipline and dispatch of his men. who, perceiving this change in their polition, flew to the guns on the other fide, and plied them with inceffant fury. In about half an hour, the French enfign was hauled down, and the crew of the Bellona began to congratulate themselves on the success of their exertions. At this juncture a shot being unexpectedly fired from the lower tier of the Courageux, the British seamen ran to their quarters, and attending only to the impulse of indignation at the supposed treachery. poured in two broadfides upon their enemies, who now cried out for quarter, and an end was put to the engagement. The Bellona inffered very little, except in her rigging: she had only fix men killed, and twenty eight wounded. The cale was very different with the Courageux, which appeared like a wreck upon the water, nothing standing but her foremast and bowsprit, large breaches made in her fides, her decks torn up in feveral parts, and her quarters filled with the mangled bodies of the dying and the dead. Two hundred and forty were killed outright; and above a hundred were wounded, among whom was the Captain, Monfieur Dugué l'Ambert, who died a few days after. This ship was valued at three hundred and twenty thousand pounds, and had ransomers on board for five prizes. amounting to eight thousand two hundred pounds. The

The two frigates she had in company were so fully engaged by the Brilliant as to be incapable of affording their commodore any affistance. Though the least of them was of equal strength with the English frigate, she withstood their joint efforts while the great ships were engaged, and obliged them to sheer off, after they had received considerable damage in their masts

and rigging.

XXI. Many other inflances might be added of the skill, bravery, and fuccess of the English cruisers, in the course of the year; but the expedition against Belleisle eclipsed them all in splendour and magnitude. The armament fitted out for this enterprise confifted of ten thips of the line under commodore Keppel, and near ten thousand land forces commanded by Major-general Hodgson. They sailed from Spithead on the twenty-ninth of March, and came to anchor in the great road of Belleisle, on the seventh of April. A descent was immediately attempted at three different places. Major Purcel and Captain Ofborne, at the head of a party of grenadiers, got on shore, and advanced for some time with great intrepidity. But the enemy, who had entrenched themselves on the heights, appeared fuddenly above them, and poured in fuch a fevere fire as threw them into confusion, and intimidated the rest of the troops from landing. The major and captain were both killed: all their brave followers shared the same three, or were made prisoners. The flat-bottomed boats, and two large thips that convoyed them to the landing-place, were obliged, in fpite of their nost vigorous efforts, to retire, with the loss of five hundred men. Some tempeltuous weather, which immediately followed this first failure, prevented a second trial for several days. At length the wind having abated, and the whole coast having been diligently examined, proper dispositions for landing were again made on the twenty-second of April, and fucceeded. The troops were rowed to various parts of the island, as if they intended to disembark

SEORGE III A D. 1761. in different places, so as to distract the attention and divide the forces of the enemy, whilst the men of war directed their fire with great judgment and effect on the hills. There manœuvres gave Brigadier General Lambert, with a small detachment of grenadiers and marines, an opportunity of climbing up a very fleep rock without moleftation. Here they directly formed themselves in good order; and though attacked by superior numbers, they maintained their ground. till the whole corps, which had now ascended in the fame manner, arrived to their affiftance, and repulsed the enemy. The landing of all the forces was made good in a fhort time after. In one or two places the enemy feemed disposed to make a stand; but a body of light horse, which was embarked in this expedition, foon drove them into Palais, the capital of the island, and laid all quite open to the intrenchments before it. The great difficulty now confifted in bringing forward the cannon, which were first to be dragged up the rocks, and afterwards, for two leagues, along a very rugged and broken road. This necessarily took up fome time. However, the flege of Palais was commenced with vigour; and the garrison, commanded by the Chevalier de St. Croix, a brave and experienced officer, threatened on their fide a long and obstinate defence. Nothing, in fact, was deficient on either part. The enemy made some sallies, one of them with confiderable effect. A great number of the befiegers were killed, and Major-general Crawford, who commanded in the trenches, was made prisoner. This and some other severe checks, in a succession of wellconcerted fallies, operated but as fo many spurs to British courage. The engineers having given it as their opinion that the works could not be properly advanced, without taking fix redoubts which the French . had erected to guard the avenues of the town, they were attacked on the thirteenth of May at day-break, and were carried without much lofs, chiefly by the uncommon intrepidity of a corps of marines, which had

been but newly raised. A considerable flaughter was made of the enemy, who retired into the citadel with precipitation. Such was the ardor of the affailants. that they entered the streets of Palais pell-mell with the fugitives, and prepared without delay for the reduction of the fortress. This was a place of extraordinary strength, having been built by the famous Vauban, who supplied by art what nature had left undone, to make it almost impregnable; and it was now defended by St. Croix with a shew of the most desperate resolution. Parallels were finished, barricadoes made, and batteries constructed; and a continual fire from mortars and artillery was kept up on both fides, by night and by day, from the thirteenth of May to the twenty-fifth, when that of the enemy began to abate, By the end of the month a breach was made in the citadel; and notwithstanding the indefatigable industry of the garrison and the governor in repairing the damage, the fire of the beliegers increased to fuch a degree, that a great part of the defences was ruined, and the breach rendered practicable on the seventh of June. Then St. Croix, having no prospect of relief, and being apprehensive of a general assault, thought it prudent to capitulate.

XXV. The taking of Belleisle, which was celebrated with bonsies, illuminations, and every expression of tumultuous joy, contributed greatly to elate the pride of the English populace, and was no small mortification to France. But the expedition having failed in its ultimate aim, which was to oblige the French to weaken their army in Westphalia, in order to defend their own coasts, and by that means to enable Prince Ferdinand to strike some decisive blow; and the ssland itself, which is, literally speaking, a barren rock, being found to have no harbour for ships of force, the chief circumstance that could make it valuable to Great Britain, the possession of it was thought by the more intelligent part of the nation, dearly purchased with the lives of two thousand brave

ALD. 1761. GEORGE HIL men*, belides an immense expenditure of naval and military flores. It was also very painful to reflect, that the armament employed in fuch useless irritations of the enemy at home, would, if properly directed, have infured the conquett of all their valuable foreign fettlements. Mr. Pitt's friends, however, represented Belleisle as a place of great importance from its position, while they highly and justly extolled the valour of the troops employed in reducing it. Yet, as this boafted exploit had not produced the smallest diversion in favour of the allied army on the Continent. and as no other enterprise was planned from which any material advantage could be expected during the furnmer, Mr. Pitt condescended to name certain periods, to which the reciprocal holding of possessions should refer; and the negociation with France was refumed.

XXVI. The epochs named by the British minister were, the first of August for Europe, the first of September for Africa and America, and the first of November for the East Indies. To these epochs France agreed, though reluctantly, on account of the nearness, as at this juncture she wished and hoped to make some acquisitions in Westphalia before the close of the campaign, which might at least counterbalance the loss of Belleisle. She also agreed, that every thing settled between the two crowns, relative to their particular disputes, should be finally conclusive and obligatory, independent of the proceedings of the congress to be held at Augsburg; and she farther agreed, that the definitive treaty of peace between the two kingdoms, or preliminary articles to that purpose should be signed

^{*} Among those who fell none was more generally regretted than Sir W. Peere Williams, a young gentleman of great talents and expectations, who had made a distinguished figure in parliament, and who had but lately entered into the service. During the siege of Palais, he went out one night to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, but was shot in consequence of having approached too near one of the centinels.

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. and ratified before the first of August. France even gave up the point of honour, and frankly made an offer of what places the was willing to cede and exchange. Her first proposals came through the medium of Mr. Stanley and after some difficulties had been removed, and a few claims relinquished, Mr. Buffy delivered, on the twenty-third of July, a memorial in form, containing a regular digest of the sacrifices acquiefeed in, and the compensations required by the French ministry. The following were the chief articles of their conciliating plan. They proposed to cede and guaranty all Canada to England, and to afcertain the boundaries of that province and Louisiana in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of any future dispute on the subject. They only stipulated that the free and public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion should be permitted there, and that such of the old French colonists as chose to retire might have leave to take away or dispose of their effects, and might be fupplied by the English government with the means of conveyance on the most reasonable terms. In return for this, they required a confirmation of their former privilege of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland, with the restitution of Cape Breton, as some harbour was necessary for carrying on that fishery to advantage; but excluding themselves from erecting any kind of fortification. They offered to exchange Minorca for Guadaloupe and Marigalante; and that, with respect to the neutral islands in the West Indies, two of them, namely Dominica and St. Vincent, were to be held by the native inhabitants the Caribbees, while France occupied St. Lucia, and England took possession of Tobago. In the East Indies they had no equivalent to offer for the recovery of the English acquisitions there; but they expatiated much on the difadvantages which must arise to the companies of the two nations, from their entertaining views of conquest, so contrary to the true spirit and real interests of these trading establishments; and they concluded

A. D. 1761. GEORGE IN. concluded their remarks on this head by proposing the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five. between the Sieur Godehen and Governor Saunders. as a basis for the re-establishment of peace in Asia. On the fide of Africa, they required the fettlement at Senegal, or the ifle of Goree to be given up by England; for which, together with the restoration of Belleisle, they confented to evacuate Gottingen, Hesse, and Hanau; but these evacuations were to be pre- . ceded by a ceffation of hostilities between the two crowns, and a politive engagement that their armies, in Germany should observe an exact neutrality, not affording the least affistance, nor giving the least of-

fence to the allies of either party.

XXVII. So far the advances, of the French miniftry had a very plaulible and even captivating appearance : but they strictly adhered in their memorial to two points, which had been already the cause of much dispute with the negociators at both courts. The one was an absolute refusal on the part of France to give up Wefel and Gueldres, which she had conquered from the king of Prussia, in the name of the empress queen, whose consent to a separate peace between France and England had been obtained only under two conditions, first, that the empress should keep possession of the countries belonging to the king of Pruffia, and fecondly, that England should not afford him any fuccour *. The other article was a demand very strongly urged for having all the captures restored, which had been made by England, previous to the declaration of war. The arguments for and against this claim may be fummed up in a few words. It was faid, on the one hand, that the practice of declaring war had been established by the law of nations. to make subjects acquainted with the quarrels of their

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^{*} These conditions were specified in a separate note, which accompanied the memorial, but which Mr. Pitt returned with another paper relative to Spain, declaring both to be totally inadmiffible.

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. fovereigns, and to give them a fair warning to take care of their persons and effects; that, without such notice, all trade and intercourse between different states would become extremely hazardous, and every individual must be in fear and danger the moment he passed the confines of his country; that, in the late instance. the merchants of France repoling themselves on the faith of treaties, and ignorant of the facts or circumstances which led to a rupture between the two kingdoms, had been plundered without the least regard to equity or honour; and that even supposing any improper encroachments to have been made on the back of the English colonies in America, the aggression ought first to be complained of, and a reparation of the injury peremptorily infifted upon, as nothing but an absolute denial of vedress, and a public appeal to the fword could justify the commencement of hostisities. To this it was replied, that when a nation is infidioully robbed of her right, the has a natural claim to instant retaliation; that a faithless affassin is not entitled by any law to the formalities of a challenge; and that the alarming steps taken by the French in America to gain ground on the English colonies, and the preparations making at home to fend out vast bodies

XXVIII. On whatever fide the scale of reason and justice may be thought to incline in this controversy, the British minister seemed inflexible in his refusal to restore the disputed captures, while he was no less absolute in demanding the evacuation of Wesel and Gueldres. He was also averse to the proposed ground of pacification in the East Indies, as well as to the giving up of the island of Cape Breton in America, and of Senegal or Goree on the coast of Africa; nor would he, astonishing as it may appear, agree to a neutrality in regard to Germany. He treated such an intimation

of troops to support and extend such encroachments, amidst the most solemn assurances of amicable intention, neither deserved a return of candour, nor allowed time for a scrupulous regard to the usual punctilios.

intimation with distain, as an infult on the honour of his country; though it would certainly have been more easy and no less honourable for Great Britain to mediate, or even purchase a peace for the King of Prussia, in the congress at Augsburg, than to enable him to continue any longer a very unequal and ruinous struggle. But, besides these contentious points which were not likely to be soon, or easily adjusted, a new circumstance occurred, against which Mr. Pitt's opposition was directed with still more unqualished vehemence.

XXIX. At the time of presenting the above memorial to the court of London, Mr. Buffy delivered at private paper, fignifying the defire of his most Christian majesty, that, in order to establish the peace upon solid foundations, not to be shaken by the contested interests of a third power, the king of Spain might be invited to guaranty the treaty between the two crowns; and farther proposing, with the confent and communication of his Catholic majefty, that three subjects of dispute which subsisted between England and Spain, and which might produce a new war in Europe and America, should be finally settled in this negociation; namely, the restoration of some ships taken in the course of the present war, under Spanish colours; the liberty claimed by the Spanish nation to fish on the banks of Newfoundland; and the demolition of certain settlements made, contrary to treaty, by the English logwood-cutters in the bay of Honduras. From what has been already hinted of Mr. Pitt's fentiments, with respect to the treaty, it may be easily imagined in what manner he received this private memorial. He expressed his surprise and indignation at an humbled enemy's undertaking to fettle differences between declared friends: he called upon the Spanish embassador to disavow the step which had been said to be taken with the knowledge of his court: he returned as wholly inadmissible the offensive paper, declaring that it would be looked upon as an affront to the dig-H 2 nity

to the other proposals of the French ministry. In this answer, bearing date the twenty-ninth of July, all the before-recited objections were urged with little temper or delicacy; and the secretary took care to embitter his assent to the most unexceptionable articles, either by some new and mortifying condition, or by

the imperious stile in which it was given.

XXX. The views of the different parties began now gradually to unfold themselves; but the haughtiness and impetuolity of Mr. Pitt's character gave the French ministry a considerable advantage over him. They seemed totally unaffected by his tone of arrogance, though bordering upon infult: they digefted every mortification in filence: they made an apology for having proposed a discussion of the points in difpute with Spain: and, in reply to the English secretary's last dictates, as well as in the private instructions fent with it to Mr. Buffy in the beginning of August, they appeared willing to make farther sacrifices for the re-establishment of peace. Whether they really hoped to accomplish that object, or not, by these new concessions, their conduct was equally moderate and politic. At least, it insured the success of their intrigues at the court of Madrid, where the domineering language of the British minister could not fail to give difgust, while the increasing humiliations of the French monarchy excited alarm. The famous FAMILY COMPACT was the consequence. By this treaty, which was figned on the fifteenth of August, the several branches of the house of Bourbon were intwined in the closeft union; and France derived from her misfortunes and difgrace an advantage which she could not have expected from the most successful issue of the war. Spain now engaged to affift her with as much zeal and vigour as if the two kingdoms had been incorporated;





GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. corporated; and to admit her fubiects to all the privileges of natives. The two Sicilies and the duchy of Parma were united in the fame bonds of mutual guaranty of dominions and community of interests *.

XXXI. Strong

* A clear idea of the nature and spirit of this remarkable treaty may be formed from the following fummary of its principal articles:

I. The two kings of France and Spain will, for the future, look upon every power as an enemy, that becomes the

enemy of either.

II. Their majesties reciprocally guaranty all such dominions, wherever fituated, as the two crowns shall be poffessed of the moment they are at peace with all the world.

IH. A fimilar guaranty is to be interchanged with the king of the two Sicilies, and the infant duke of Parma.

IV. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the forces of the two kings, their majefties think it proper to determine what fuccours are to be furnished in the first instance.

V. VI. VII. In these articles the quality and quantity of the first succours both by sea and land are particularly spe-

cified.

VIII. A restrictive clause, by which it is provided, that Spain shall not be bound to succour France, when involved in any wars in consequence of her engagements by the treaty of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or that France be attacked by land in her own country.

IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. Certain regulations respecting the demand and supply of the stipulated succours.

XVI. XVII. XVIII. A war declared against either power shall be regarded as personal by the other; and when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces, and concert together all their political as well as military plans of operation: they will not liften to, nor make any proposals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual confent; being refolved, in peace and war, each mutually to confider the interests of the allied crown as its own, to compensate

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XXXI. Strong motives of policy, chiefly arising from the danger to which Spain would have been at that moment exposed by an immediate rupture with England, made the contracting parties use every endeavour for some time to keep their late alliance a profound fecret. The negociation between the courts of London and Verfailles was therefore still carried on with seeming fincerity; but the real eagerness of the latter to terminate the war must have been greatly abated by an affurance of support from a power untouched in its resources of men, money, and stores, It may also be fairly prefumed, that Mr. Pitt's averfion to a peace was not lessened, but greatly increased by his well-founded fufpicions of the private correfpondence between France and Spain. He did not wish, however, to put an end to the treaty, till he could furnish himself with sufficient proofs of /the entheir respective losses and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the fame power.

XIX. XX. The King of the two Sicilies, whose supplies of aid are to be proportioned to his power, is to ratify this engagement with the other two monarchs to support the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the princes

descended from it.

XXI XXII. No other power but those of the house of Bourbon shall be admitted to accede to the present treaty.

XXIII. XXIV. XXV. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall enjoy in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions as the natives; and no other nation shall, by any treaties of alliance or commerce, be placed upon the like sooting in either country.

XXVI. The contracting parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negociations, and their ministers at foreign courts shall live in the utmost harmony and

confidence.

XXVII. XXVIII. These concluding articles are of little importance: the one is merely a regulation of the ceremonial of precedency between the French and Spanish ministers at foreign courts; and the other only contains a promise to ratify the treaty.

gagements





gagements which the two branches of the house of Bourbon had entered into against Great Britain, as he thought such proofs would be the best justification of his own conduct. Thus, while the forms of pacific discussion were preserved, on both sides, all that conductive vanished which is so necessary towards smoothing and clearing a road, which a long hostility had broken up, and so many intricate topics had contributed to embarrass.

XXXII. In order to judge which party was most blameable for the failure of the negociation, nothing more is necessary than to examine, without prejudice, the oftenfible grounds on which the treaty was broke off, after it had been protracted confiderably beyond the term fixed for figning it. The last papers interchanged by the ministers of both courts are the proper documents to be appealed to in this case. The final resolutions of the British cabinet were transmitted to Verfailles in the latter end of August; and the reply of the French ministry was delivered to Mr. Pitt on the thirteenth of September. From these papers it appears, that the most interesting objects of concern were settled, or in a fair way of adjustment, and that mere points of honour were made the specious pretext for keeping Europe involved in the calamities of war. The cession of Canada was agreed to in the mon extensive form; and though fome difficulty remained concerning the bounds of Louisiana, it was too wrifting to obstruct the progress or conclusion of the treaty. The African contest seemed to have been attended with still less difficulty. The French confented to give up both Senegal and Goree, provided Anamaboo and Acra were guarantied to them; and they very plaufibly urged their compliance in this respect as a demonstration of their readiness to embrace every temperament tending to reconcile the two nations. The momentous quel tion of the fishery was likewise determined. French relinquished their claim to Cape Breton and St. John's; and were fatisfied to receive the little islands

of St. Peter and Miquelon, even under the refriction of not keeping any military establishment there. The privileges of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland, as enjoyed by the French before the war, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, were continued to them; but in return for fuch privileges, and in conformity to another article of that treaty, the King of France confented to demolish the fortifications of Dunkirk. As to the islands of Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Minorca, and Belleisle, no great controversy had subsisted on their account from the beginning: it had all along been agreed that these conquests should be reciprocally restored. Nor did the French any longer press the consideration of the old treaty between Godeheu and Saunders in the East Indies : but agreed to refer the settlement of all disputes there to commisfioners appointed by the companies of the two nations. In thort, the only points of difference were the conduct to be observed with respect to their allies, the evacuation of one or two places in Germany, and the restitution of the merchant-men taken previous to the declaration of war. On the first head, the French had made repeated propofals of neutrality, which were uniformly and pofitively rejected by the English minister as derogating from the good faith and integrity of the nation; nor was he willing to come to any agreement about the fuccours which the two states might be at liberty to afford their allies. He infifted with equal positiveness on the furrender of all the conquests made by France upon any of the allies in Germany, particularly Wefel, and the territories of the King of Prussia, though the French ministry had declared, that they could neither evacuate that town nor Gueldres, as such a cession would be a. direct breach of the engagements they were under to the empress-queen of Hungary, for whom those places had been taken, and in whose name alone they were governed. This matter, they faid, ought to be referred to the Congress at Augsburg. Their other acquisitions on the continent, Hesse, Hanau, and Gottingen, which



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which were of greater importance, they did not belitate to give up, as part of the equivalent for the illands ceded by Great Britain. To the French demand of compensation; for the captures made before war was formally declared. Mr. Pitt had given an irrevocable negative. Were not the censurers of his obstinacy, then, fully justified in afferting, "that rather than make restitution of a few hundred thousand pounds plundered from the subjects of France, while trading under the fecurity of peace and the faith of treaties, false pride co-operating with the fecretary's perfonal influence, induced government to profecute the war, at the annual expence of twelve millions; or that this enormous charge, together with a farther waste of British blood, and the risk of fortune's inconstancy, was a sacrifice made to the interest of a German ally, who had already drained so much from the nation, which his friendship or animosity could not possibly affect?"

XXXIII. Mr. Pitt did not delign to answer the last memorial of the French ministry; but in a few days after the receipt of it, he sent directions to Mr. Stanley to return to England, and to defire that Mr. Buffy might have the like orders of recal from his court. The leading negociation in London and Paris being now broken off, that which was proposed at Augsburg never took place; and the fond hopes of the public, which had been kept alive for almost fix months, expired in the most painful disappointment. So far was the treaty from producing any of the happy effects that were expected from it-fo far was it from appealing the animolities of the contending powers; that they parted with intentions more hostile, and opinions more adverse than ever. New subjects of jealousy and debate had also arisen; and there was reason to apprehend that other powers would be tempted to engage in the quarrel, and to throw off the veil of neutrality, under which they had hitherto concealed their fecret attachments. Thus all the feeming advances towards peace operated like oil poured upon the fire of contention, which, inflead of extinguishing it, ferved to fpread the flame wider, and to make it burn with greater rapidity.

CHAP. III.

I. Proofs of the young King's Exemption from perfonal or political Prejudices. II. His Majefty's Choice of a Confort, III. Copy of a Letter afcribed to the Princes Charlotte of Mecklenburg. IV. The reft of ber Character found to correspond with so charming a Specimen. V. The King's Declaration in Council. VI. Embassy sent to make the Demandof ber Most Serene Highness; with an Account of her Voyage. VII. Her Journey to London, her Reception and Nieptials. VIII. Preparations made for the Coronation of their Majesties. IX. The Procession described. X. In subat Respect the Princes Downger of Wales contributed to the Magnificence of the Show. XI: The Eagerness and Pressure of the Spectators compared with what has been experienced at a Period more gratifying to conscious Virtue. XII. Causes of the little Disturbance excited by such immense Multitudes of People. XIII. The Coronation-banquet. XIV. Entertainment given to the Royal Family at Guildhall. XV. These bright Effusions of national Joy obscured by some rising Clouds in the political Hemisphere. XVI. The Spanish Embassador's Note respecting an irregular Procedure of the French Court. XVII. This Explanation not deemed Satisfactory. XVIII. Orders fent to the Earl of Briftol at Madrid. XIX. His Excellency's Dispatches in Reply. XX. Warm Debates in the Cabinet on Mr. Pitt's Propofal to attack Spain without farther Delay. XXI. His rash Resolution, with the President's Answer. XXII. What took Place at his Interview with the King, on refigning the Seals of his Office. XXIII. Gazette Account of these Particulars. XXIV. Lord Temple's Resignation. XXV. Violent Conflict between the Admirers and the Censurers of Mr. Pitt's Conduct. XXVI. Farther Instructions sent by the new Secretary of State to the British Embassador at Madrid. XXVII. Steps taken by the Ministry to convince the World that the Spirit of the Nation, and the Wisdom of its Councils were not confined to a fingle

GEORGE III. A: D. 1761. a fingle Man. XXVIII. Meeting of the new Parliament. XXIX. His Majesty's Speech. XXX. The Addresses of both Houses. XXXI. Message to the Queen; and the Dowery granted ber in Case she should survive his Majefty. XXXII. Repeal of the compelling Clause in the Infolwent Act. XXXIII. Alacrity and Dispatch of the Commons in providing for the Service of the enfuing Year. XXXIV. Debate on the Expediency of the German War. XXXV. Arguments urged against the Principles on which it had been begun and carried on, XXXVI. The Scene of Action faid to be peculiarly difadvantageous to England, and favorable to her Enemies. XXXVII. Fallacy of the Pretence that it was a wife and fortunate Diversion of the Forces, Revenues, and Attention of France. XXXVIII. Sewere Remarks on the Absurdity of the Alliances entered into with some of the Continental Powers. XXXIX. Ingenious Defence fet up by the Adwocates for the German War. XL. Good Consequences of having involved France in it. XLI. The Expence counter-balanced by its Advantages. XLII. An Adberence to our Engagements with Hanover and Prussia justified. XLIII. Refult of this political Controversy. XLIV. Effect of the English Embassador's Remonstrances at the Court of Madrid. XLV. His Conjectures on the Causes of a sudden Revolution in the Spanish Councils. XLVI. Propriety of his Conduct in fo delicate a Conjunctune. XLVII. A clear and categorical Explanation at length insifted upon. XLVIII. General Wall's Letter. XLIX, The Earl of Bristol's Sentiments and Behaviour applanded. L. Sort of Manifesto delivered by the Count de Fuentes, and Lord Egremont's Memorial in Refutation of it.

I. AFTER so long continued a view of operations in the field and of intrigues in the cabinet, it will be some relief to the mind to contemplate a few events of a more tranquil and domestic nature, which happened during the same period. It was in the first place, a very pleasing circumstance to the whole nation to see their young king ascend the throne with so little

partiality

partiality or prejudice, either of a personal or political nature, that for almost twelve months no change was made in any of the great offices of state, which could excite the least clamour. Lord Henley, afterwards created Earl of Northington, who had diffinguished himself at the bar by his talents and integrity, and had for some time acted as keeper of the great seal, was continued in the same important trust, but with the higher title of Lord Chancellor. The Earl of Holdernesse, secretary of state for the northern department having retired from business, was succeeded by the Earl of Bute, who had spent some years on terms of very friendly intercourse with Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, and all the leading Members of the opposition during the lifetime of the late Prince of Wales. The Earl of Hallifax was removed from the board of trade to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and some other removals or promotions from one department of administration to another took place, but not a fingle dismission, except that of Mr. Legge, in whose room Lord Barrington was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

II. But his Majesty's conduct in another affair of very great moment afforded still juster cause of general satisfaction. This was his choice of a consort, whose endearments might sweeten the cares of royalty, and whose virtues should make his private happiness coincide with the happiness of his people. The first circumstance, it is said, that directed his attention to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was a letter which her serene highness had written to the King of Prussia on his entering her cousin's territories, and which that monarch had sent over to George II. as a miracle of good sense and patriotism in so young a princess. The following is a literal translation of it:

III. "May it please your Majesty,

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dole with you on your late victory; fince the same success, that has covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenburg with defolation. I know, Sire, that it feems unbecoming my fex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing or to turn my thoughts to subjects of a more domestic nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of

interceding for this unhappy people.

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"It was but a very few years ago, that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance. The country was cultivated; the peafant looked chearful; and the towns abounded with riches and festivity. What an alteration at present from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture: but fure even conquerors themfelves would weep at the hideous prospect now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror. pity, and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd is quite discontinued: the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the foil they formerly occupied. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs rendered unfit for fervice, left at his door; his little children hang round him, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field.

"But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate infolence of either army as it happens to advance or retreat. It is impossible to express the confusion, which even those, who call themselves our friends, create. Even those, from whom we might expect redress, oppress us with new calamities. From your justice therefore it is that we hope relief: to you even children and women may complain, whose humanity

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pable of repressing the greatest injustice.

" I am, Sire, &c. IV. The emotions, which every reader must feel in perufing this letter, are the best comment on its beauties. Had the fair writer been born in the most humble fohere of life, such fentiments and language would have hewn her to be worthy of a throne. The reft of her character was also found to correspond with so charming a specimen. The king had privately employed fome persons, in whom he could confide to afcertain the report of her amiable qualifications; and having received the fullest satisfaction on that head, he resolved to make a formal demand of her in marriage. On the eighth of July, he made the following declaration of his fentiments at a very full meeting of the members of the privy council:

V. " Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the fame stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever fince my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my confort; and I now, with great fatisfaction, acquaint you, that after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a refolution to demand in marriage the princefs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz,-a princess diffinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a par-

ticular attachment to my family.

"I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprifed of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdoms, and which, I perfuade myfelf, will be most ac-

ceptable to all my loving subjects."

VI. This declaration was fo agreeable to the council. that they unanimously requested it might be made public. Proper steps were then taken for the accomplishment of his majesty's wishes. The Earl of Harcourt

a voyage

a voyage of ten days, during which the fleet was toffed about by contrary winds and tempeltuous weather, the yacht arrived at Harwich on the fixth of September. Her ferene highness did not feem affected by the tediousness of the passage: she continued all the time in very good health and spirits, often diverting herself with playing on the harpsichord, practising English tunes, and endearing herself to those who were ho-

noured with the care of her person.

VII. As it was night when the fleet arrived at Harwich, her highness slept on board, and remained there till three in the afternoon next day, during which time her route was fettled, and instructions were received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing the was met by the mayor and aldermen of the town, who were eager to teftify their joy and refpect. She fet off thence by the way of Colchester to Witham, where the arrived at a quarter past feven in the evening, and stopped at the Earl of Abercorn's who had provided for her as elegant an entertainment as the time would admit. During supper, the door of the room was ordered to stand open, that every body might have the pleasure of seeing her highness. She flept that night at his lordship's house, and the following day about noon the came to Rumford, when the found the king's coaches ready to receive her and her attendants, with a party of the horse-guards to conduct her to London. On the road, the behaved in the most courteous manner to a continual succession of spectators, placing herself so as to afford them the fulleft view, and politely bowing in return to their joyful acclamations. As foon as the carriages reached Mileend, they turned off to Hackney turnpike; then paffing by Shoreditch church and across Islington, they proceeded along the new road into Hyde-park, and down Constitution hill to the garden gate of St. James's palace, where her highness was handed out of the coach by the Duke of Devonshire, in quality of lord chamberlain. At the gate; the was received by the Duke

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. of York; and in the garden fhe was met by the king himself, who in a very affectionate manner raised her up by the hand, which he kissed, as she was going to pay her obeifance, and then led her up stairs into the palace, where she dined with his majesty, the princess dowager, and the rest of the royal family. At hine o'clock in the evening the nuptial ceremony was performed by the Arch-bishop of Canterbury in the royal chapel, which had been magnificently decorated for the purpose. Besides the royal family, all the great officers of state, the foreign ministers, and a considerable number of the nobility were present at the service. the conclusion of which was announced to the people by the discharge of the artillery in the Park and at the Tower. The cities of London and Westminster were illuminated in honour of the auspicious event. The levee next day to compliment their majesties was the most numerous and brilliant that had ever been seen in this country: addresses of felicitation poured in from all parts of the British dominions; and the whole kingdom, as well as the court, exhibited for some time nothing but scenes of splendor and festivity.

VIII. Soon after the royal wedding, another ceremony took place, which afforded yet greater room for the display of loyalty and magnificence. A proclamation had been iffued in July, appointing the twenty second of September for the king's coronation; and a fimilar notice was now published in the gazette, declaring it to be his majefty's intention that the queen fliould be crowned at the fame time. A commission had also passed the great seal, constituting a court to decide the pretentions of fuch people as laid claim to different offices and privileges upon that occasion . Westminster-hall was prepared for the coronation banquet, by removing the courts of judicature, boarding

^{*} These were not mere matters of ceremony, as the tenures of fundry manors, and the enjoyment of certain rights and inheritances depended on the performance of particular fervices at the coronation.

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. 90 the floor, erecting canopies, and building three rows of galleries for the accommodation of spectators. A platform was also raised and extended from the upper end of the hall, where the procession was to begin, round to the west door of the Abbey, in the choir of which the ceremony was to be performed. All the houses and ftreets within view of the platform were lined with benches and scaffolding, the security and convenience of which were carefully examined by the board of works. Every other precaution was in like manner used to guard against accidents from fire, and to prevent the too frequent consequences of boundless curiofity and tumultuous joy.

IX. About nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed for the folemnity, their majelties and the princess dowager went from St. James's through the park in chairs, and their attendants in coaches to Westminster-hall. The king retired into the court of wards, and the queen into the black rod's room, where they continued until the officers of arms ranged the procession into order. Their majesties then taking their feats at the upper end of the hall, the four fwords and fpears were presented according to form, and laid upon the table before the king. The bible and the regaliawere next brought from the Abbey by the dean and prehendaries; and, after being laid before their majefties, were delivered by the king's command to the lords entitled to be the bearers of them. At eleven o'clock the procession began in the following order. A particular detail is here necessary, as a general description would not convey any clear or precise idea of so grand and divertified a spectacle.

THE PROCESSION.

The king's herb-woman, followed by fix maids, strewing the way with sweet herbs.

The dean's beadle of Westminster, with his flaff.

The high constable of Westminster, with his staff, is a scarlet cloak.

A fife.
Four drums.
The drum-major.

GEORGE III.

A kettle-drum.

The fericant trumpeter.

The fix elerks in chancery, in gowns of black flowered fattin, with black filk loops, and tufts upon the fleeves.

The closed keeper of the chapel royal. The king's chaplains, four-a-breaft.

The two theriffs of London.

Thirteen aldermen of London below the chair, in their fearlet gowns.

The recorder of London.

The aldermen above the chair, wearing their gold chains.

Eleven masters in chancery, in rich gowns.

The king's three younger serjeants at law, in scarlet gowns, their caps in their hands.

The king's attorney general (Charles Pratt, Efq.)
The king's ancient ferjeant (David Poole, Efq.)
Gentlemen of the privy chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and justices of both benches, in their scarlet robes, with their caps in their hands, he juniors first, two and two.

Chief baron of the exchequer, in his scarlet robe, with the collar of SS of gold.

Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Serjeant of the vestry—Serjeant porter—in scarlet gowns.

Children of the chapel royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices, with their music books.

The organ-blower. The groom of the vestry.

Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in scarlet mantles.

The sub-dean of the chapel royal, in a scarlet gown turned up with black velvet.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and copes, with their / caps in their hands.

The master of the jewel-house, with one of his officers, both in scarlet

Bath king of arms, in his habit of the order, and carrying his coronet in his hand.

Knights of the Bath, under the degree of peers, in the full habits and collars of their order, two and two, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands.

Purfuivant

Purluivant at arms, Blanch Lyon,

Privy councillors, not peers, amongst them the master of the rolls.

His majesty's vice-chamberlain (William Finch Esq.)
Rouge Croix. [Pursuivants at arms.] Rouge Dragon.
Baronesses in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.
Barons in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.

Blue mantle

Blue mantle. [Heralds] Portcullis.
Bishops in their rochets, their square caps in their hands.

Arundel herald, with his coat and collar of SS. [Heralds] Blanch Courfier, with his coat and collar of SS. and badge.

Viscountesses in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.
Viscounts in their state robes, their coronets in their hands
Brunswick herald, in his
coat, collar, gold chain, [Heralds]
and badge.

Lancaster, with his coat
and pollar.

Countesses in their state robes, their coroners in their hands.

Earls, except such as carried any of the regalia, in their
state robes, their coroners in their hands.

The lord steward of the houshold being an earl.

Windsor, in his coat and [Heralds] York in his coat and collar.

Marchionesses in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.

Marquisses in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.

Richmond in his coat and [Heralds.] Gloster in his coat and collar.

Duchesses in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.

Dukes in their state robes, their coronets in their hands.

The lord chamberlain of the houshould (Duke of Devonshire)

Provincial kings of arms.

Ulster, with his coat, collar and coat, collar and badge, his coronet in his hand.

Clarencieux, with Norroy, with his coat, collar and badge, his coronet in his hand.

Lord privy feal (earl Temple) Lord prefident (earl Granville) in his state robes, his coronet in his hand.

Lord chancellor (lord Henley) in his flate robes, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purse.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Thomas Secker) in his rochet, with his cap in his hand.

Two gentlemen of the privy chamber (Sir William Breton and

Sir

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. ir Thomas Robinson, Bart.) in crimson velvet mantles, lined with white farfenet, and faced with minivor powdered with ermin, their hats in their hands, representing the dukes of Aquitaine Normandy The queen's vice-chamberlain (Lord viscount Cantalupe) Two gentlemen uthers. The queen's re-The queen's re-The queen's lord chamgalia. galial berlain (duke of Man-The scepter with The ivory rod chester) in his robes, the cross borne with the dove with his coronet and by the duke of borne by the earl Rutland in his staff in his hand. of Northampton in his flate robes. State robes The queen's crown, borne by the duke of Bolton, in his state robes. The QUEEN. Bishop of Bishop of in her royal robes (on her head Norwich, Lincoln. a circlet of gold adorned with nominated iewels) going under a canopy toLondon. of cloth of gold, borne by fixteen barons of the cinque ports; her train supported by her royal highness the princess Augusta in her state robes, assisted by fix earls daughters, Lady Mary Grey, Lady Selina Hastings, Lady Eliz, Montague, Lady Heneage Finch, Lady Mary Douglas. Lady Jane Steuart, Princess's coronet, borne by the marquis of Carnarvon. Duchels of Ancaster, mistress of the robes. Two women of her majefty's bed-chamber. The king's regalia.] Thescepterwiththe St. Edward's staff, The golden fours, borne by the earl cross, borne bythe borne by the duke of Kingston in his duke of Marlboof Suffex in his robes. rough in hisrobes. robes. The fecond fword, The third fword, Curtana, borne by borne by the earl borne by the earl the earl of Lincoln of Sutherland in of Suffolk in his in his robes. his robes. robes. Uther

GEORGE 111. A. D. 1761. 94 Uther of the green rod. Uther of the white rod. Garter prin- "Gentleman Lord Mayor Lyon king of arms of London (Sir of Scotland, (John cipal king of Utherof the arms, (Ste. Mat.Black- Campbell Hooke black rod. Mart. Leake Efq.) carrying his (Sir Septiiston) in his gown, collar, crown in his hand. musRobin-Efq.) his and jewel, fon) with crown in his bearing the city mace. hand. The lord great chamberlain of England, (the duke of Ancalter) in his flate robes, his coronet and white staff in his hands. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland in his state robes. and coronet in his hand, followed by his train-bearer. His royal highness the duke of York in his state robes; and coronet in his hand, followed by his train bearer. Earl Marshal (the The fword Lord high con- High conftaearlofEffingham) of state *, stable of Eng- ble of Scotin his robes, with borne by land (the duke land (the earl his coronet and the earl of of Bedford) in of Brrol) in earl marshal's Hunting- his robes, with his robes. staff in his hands. his coronet and with his codon, in his robes. staff. ronet and fraff. St. Edward's The orb. The scepter A gen-Agenwith the crown borne dove borne by the lord by the duke high fleward tleman borne by tleman . the duke a carrycarryofSomer- " ing the ing the of Richmond (earl Talbot) fet in his ftaff of coronet the lord A in his robes. in his robes. of the robes. -The Bible, high. The cha- & lordhigh The paten, fleward by the bp. carried by lice, by Reward of Rochefthe bp. of the bp of fter. Carlifle. Chester. Bp. of Durham Bp. of Hereford. The KING. in his royal robes (on his head a cap of state adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by fixteen barons of the cinque ports: his train supported by fix lords, eldeft fons of peers, *The king's fword having, by some mistake been left behind at St. James's, the lord mayor's fword was carried before his majesty by the earl of Huntingdon, in its stead ; but when the procession came into the abbey, the sword of state was

Lord

found placed upon the altar.

Lord Howard, Marq. of Hartington, Lord Newnham, and at the end of it, the master of the robes, hon. J. Brudenell. Standard Captain of Captain of Captain of Lieutenant bearer of the yeomen the horse the band of the band the band of the guard in waiting gent pension of gentle-of gentle-in his robes. oners, in men pensioners.

his robes. oners.

A gentleman of the king's bed-chamber. Two grooms of the bed-chamber.

Enfign of the yeomen Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard. of the guard.

Exempts: The yeomen of the guard. Exempts.

The clerk of the checque to the yeomen of the guard.

X. Though the princefs dowager of Wales and the younger branches of her family did not walk in the procession of their majesties, they afforded no fmall gratification to the public by forming a feparate party, and going, a little before the grand procession began, from the house of lords across old palace-yard to the Abbey, on a platform erected for that purpose, Her royal highness was led by the hand by prince William Henry. Her train was thort, and therefore not borne by any person : her hair flowed down her shoulders in eafy curls; the wore a circlet of diamonds round her head, but no cap. Her highnels was followed by the rest of her children, prince Henry Frederic handing the princess Louisa Anne, and prince Frederic William handing his youngest lister Caroline Matilda. The princes were all dreft in white and filver, and the two princefles wore flips with hanging fleeves. Several persons of rank, but who had not a right to walk with their majesties, attended her royal highness; and, at the close of her fuite, appeared the three Mahometan embaffadors, then at the English court, in the proper dreffes of their country.

XI. It is much easier to conceive, than to describe the eagerness and pressure of the spectators. The seats of the coronation-theatres, as they were called, the

* A fort of large booths, containing above a thousand feats, which were let at very extravagant prices.

benches

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. benches and feaffolding on each fide of the ftreets, and every commodious or elevated (pot which money could procure, were covered chiefly with perfons of fortune in all the richnels and variety of drefs; while the crowds below, and as far as the most distant view of the platform could be obtained, exhibited the appearance of a pavement of human heads and faces. In short, such a prodigious concourse of people, and fuch perfect unanimity of affection for their king and queen had never before been equalled on any fimilar occasion; but have since been surpassed, at a period more gratifying to conscious virtue, when, after near thirty years' experience of his majelty's government, all England thronged to London, to behold him recovered from an alarming illness, and to join, as if with one heart and one voice, in thanksgivings for so fignal

an instance of the divine favour.

XII. The little diffurbance excited by those immense multitudes at the coronation is almost incredible. This was greatly owing to the judicious exertions of the peace-officers, and to the conduct of the horse and foot-guards, who behaved with fo much temper and good discipline, that no obstruction whatever attended the whole cer mony. A particular inftance may be deemed worth relating. A number of failors, all in clean dreffes, got up to the platform, and infifted on standing there to see the procession. At first the guards opposed them; but the commanding officer put an immediate flop to the scuffle that was likely to enfue, by ordering that the failors should be permitted to keep the place they had choien, on condition of their not making the least noise. They agreed to the terms, and firictly observed them, till the king passed by when, being no longer able to contain themselves, the boatfwain founded his pipe, and the whole party gave three loud cheers, with which his majesty appeared highly delighted.

XIII. About half an hour past one, their majesties entered the Abbey, where they assisted for several hours

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. with exemplary piety in all the folern and religious acts which preceded and followed the ceremony of the coronation. At the instant the crown was placed on the king's head, the trumpets founded; the Park and Tower guns fired, in consequence of a signal given by a man placed on the top of the dome; and all the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried Gop SAVE THE KING! It was almost dark when the procession returned to Westminster-hall, which, at the approach of their majesties, was suddenly lighted up with near three thousand wax candles, and soon after displayed a very sumptuous banquet, well-suited to the dignity of those who were to be entertained. Between the first and second course, the ceremony of the challenge, addressed to any person who should deny the king's right, was performed by the champion of England, according to ancient custom. At ten o'clock, their majesties and the rest of the company withdrew, and the hall-doors were thrown open to the populace.

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XIV. It was not long before the city endeavoured to rival the court in the brilliancy of public flews, and in testimonies of the most affectionate regard for the young king and his amiable confort. On the first of October, the lord-mayor elect, the recorder and sheriffs of London, waited upon their majesties, the princess dowager of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, to invite them into the city next lord-mayor's day; which invitation they graciously accepted. The fovereigns of England had, indeed, been always entertained at Guildhall on that day by the magistrate who happened to be chosen in the year of the coronation; but preparations far beyond any former precedent were made to receive their present majesties. The pageants of the day were uncommonly rich and splendid. The principal objects, however, the king and queen, maintained their importance in the eyes and hearts of the spectators: all other music was drowned in the acclamations of the people, as the royal family passed VOL. I. along:

along: and the entertainment itself was not more admirable for the display of the utmost taste, magnissionee, and profusion, than for the fallies of loyal sentiment that often burst, as it were, involuntarily from

the whole company.

XV. These bright effusions of national joy, to which the king's marriage and coronation had given so full a scope, were now, for a little time, checked and obscured by some rising clouds in the political hemisphere, of the progress and effects of which it will be necessary to give a very particular account. Mr. Pitt's views in the course of the treaty with France, and his indignant rejection of the memorial concerning Spain, have been already noticed. It was farther observed, that he then called upon the Spanish embassador to disavow that irregular procedure. His excellency at first explained himself verbally on the subject, and was spon after authorised by his court to deliver to the English secretary the following written answer:

XVI. "The most Christian king, who wishes to make the peace, concerning which he proposed to treat with England, at once effectual and durable, communicated his intentions to the king my master, expressing the pleasure with which he embraced that opportunity of acknowledging his sense of the reiterated offers which his Catholic majesty had made both to him and England, in order to facilitate a just and lasting

reconciliation.

"It is from these principles of sincerity, that his most Christian majesty proposed to the king my master the guaranty of the treaty of peace, as a measure which might be equally convenient to France and England; and at the same time assured him of his sincere intentions, with respect to the sacrifices he proposed to make, in order to restore tranquillity to Europe, by a solid and honourable peace.

Such a proceeding of his most Christian majesty could not but be highly acceptable to the king my master, who found it agreeable to his own sentiments,

and to his defire of fulfilling, on his part, with the most distinguished conformity, all the engagements which unite them both by ties of clood and their mutual interest; and moreover, he perceived in the disposition of the king of France that magnanimity and humanity which are natural to him, by his endeavours to render the peace as permanent as the vicifitudes of human affairs will admit of.

"With the same candour and sincerity, the king my master acquainted his most Christian majesty, that he wished the king of Great Britain had not made a difficulty of settling the guaranty connected with the consideration of the grievances between Spain and England, as he has all the reason in the world to believe that his Britannic majesty has the same good intentions to terminate them amicably, according to reason and justice.

This intimation from my mafter to the court of France gave that court room to testify to his Britannic majesty the sincerity of their intentions for the re-establishment of peace, since, by proposing the guaranty of Spain, they expressed their sincere desire of seeing the interests of Spain settled at the same time, which might one day re-kindle the slames of a new war, which at present they wish to extinguish.

"If the intentions of his most Christian majesty, and of the king my master, did not seem fraught with sincerity, the king my master flatters himself that his Britannic majesty will do him the justice to consider his in that light; for, had they referred to any other aim, his Catholic majesty, consulting his own greatness, would have spoken from himself, and as became his dignity.

"I must not omit to inform you, that the king my master will learn with surprise, that the memorial of France could raise a sentiment in the breast of his Britannic majesty, entirely apposite to the intentions of the two sovereigns.

"But his Catholic majesty will always be pleased, whenever

GEORGE 111. A. D. 1761.

whenever he sees that progress made in the negociation of peace which he has ever desired, whether it be separate between France and England, or general; as his sincere withes are to render it perpetual, by crushing every bud which may unfortunately produce another war.

"For this reason, the king my master flatters himfelf, that his Britannic majesty, animated by the same fentiments of humanity for the public tranquillity, will continue in the same intentions to terminate the disputes subsisting between England and a power which has given such repeated proofs of friendship, at the same time that it is proposed to restore peace to all

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XVII. This explanation, though written with a great shew of candour and spirit, did not produce the desired effect: it neither softened Mr. Pitt's prejudices, nor did it remove his suspicions. It appeared to him, that Spain, as a kind of party, had been made acquainted with every step taken in the negociation between France and England; that her judgment was appealed to on every point, and her authority called in aid to force the acceptance of the terms offered by the former; in a word, that there was a perfect union of affections, interests, and councils between the courts of Versailles and Madrid. His firm conviction of this has been urged as an apology for the haughtiness with which he afterwards treated all the seeming condescention of the French ministry.

XVIII. In the mean time, orders had been fent to the earl of Briffol, the British embasilador at Madrid, to remonstrate with energy and sirmness on the unexampled and offensive irregularity of the late proceeding, and to demand an eclair cislement of the actual measures and designs of that court; to adhere to the negative put upon the Spanish pretensions to fish upon the banks of Newfoundland; to rest on the justice of the English tribunals the claim concerning the restitutation of prizes made against the slag of Spain, or

fuppofed

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. TOP supposed to have been taken in violation of the territory of that kingdom; to continue the former professions of the court of London, indicating a defire of an amicable adjustment of the logwood dispute, and the willingness of his Britannic majesty to cause the fettlements on the coast of Honduras to be evacuated. as foon as his Catholic majesty should suggest another method by which British subjects could enjoy that traffic, to which they had a right by treaty, and which the court of Madrid had farther confirmed to them by repeated promises. Mr. Pitt's letter, which conveyed these orders to the earl of Bristol, concluded thus: "Although in the course of this instruction to your excellency, I could not, with fuch an infolent memorial before me *, but proceed on the supposition, that, infidious.

* As Mr. Pitt laid such a stress on the insolence of this memorial, relating to Spain, which was presented by Mr. Bussy on the sisteenth of July, it may be proper to give an

exact translation of it.

"As it is effential and agreeable to the defire of France and England that the projected treaty of peace should serve as a basis for a solid reconciliation between the two crowns, which may not be liable to be interrupted by the interests of a third power, and the engagements which either the one or the other may have entered into previous to their reconciliation, his most Christian majesty proposes that the king of Spain shall be invited to guaranty the future treaty of peace between his majesty and the king of Great Britain. This guaranty will obviate all future and present inconveniences with regard to the solidity of the peace.

"The king will not difguise from his Majesty, that the differences of Spain with England fill him with apprehensions, and give him room to fear, that, if they are not adjusted, they will occasion a fresh war in Europe and America. The king of Spain has communicated to his majesty the three articles which remain to be discussed between his crown and the crown of Great Britain; which are, 1st the restitution of some captures which have been made during the present war upon the Spanish stag; 2dly, the privilege for the Spanish nation to fish upon the banks of Newfoundland

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and

A. D. 1761. GEORGE HI. 105 infidious as that court is, the could not dare to commit in fuch a manner the name of his Catholic majesty, without being authorised thereto; I must not. however, conceal from your excellency, that it is thought possible here, that the court of France, though not wholly unauthorised, may, with her usual artifice in negociation, have put much exaggeration into this matter; and in case, upon entering into remonstrances on this affair, you shall perceive a disposition in Mr. Wall Ithe Spanish secretary of state to explain away and disavow the authorifation of Spain to this offensive transaction of France, and to come to categorical and faand adly, the demolition of the English fettlements made upon the Spanish territories in the bay of Honduras.

"These three articles may be easily adjusted agreeable to the equity of the two nations; and the king carnestly wishes, that some accommodations may be thought of, to the satisfaction of the Spanish and English nations, with regard to these articles; but he cannot disguise from England the danger he apprehends, and of which he must necessarily partake, if these objects, which seem nearly to concern his Catholic majesty, should be the occasion of a war. His majesty therefore deems it a principal point of consideration in concluding a firm and advantageous peace, that, at the same time so desirable a matter shall be settled between France and England, his Britannic majesty should terminate his differences with Spain, and agree to invite his Catholic majesty to guaranty the treaty which is to reconcile (pray heaven for ever!) his majesty and the king of England.

"As to what remains, his majesty does not intimate his apprehension in this respect to the court of London, but with the most sincere and upright intentions to obviate every impediment which may arise hereafter to disturb the union of the French and English nations; and he desires his Britannic majesty, whom he supposes influenced by the same good wishes, freely to communicate his sentiments on so essential an object."

Mr. Pitt's prejudices against France and Spain must have been very strong, when he could consider this memorial as little short of a declaration of war in reversion, and that

not at a distance."

As D. 17614 GEORGE III tisfactory declarations relatively to the final intentions of Spain, your excellency will, with readiness and your usual address, adapt yourself to so definable a circumstance, and will open to the court of Madrid as handsome a retreat as may be, in case you perceive from the Spanish minister, that they fincerely wish to find one, and to remove, by an effectual fatisfaction. the unfavourable impressions which this memorial of the court of France has juffly and unavoidably made on the mind of his majefty." I have the majo stone to gat

XIX. By the earl of Briffol's reply to Mr. Pitt, dated the thirty-first of August, and received the eleventh of September, it appears that the Spanish mi nister applauded the magnanimity of the king of Great Britain in declaring, that he would never add facilities towards accommodating differences with another fovereign, in confideration of any intimation from a power at war, or the threatenings of an enemy. Mr. Wall farther affirmed, that the affent given by his court to the king of France's offer of endeavouring to. adjust the disputes between England and Spain was to tally void of any defign to retard the peace, and abfor lutely free from the least intention of giving offence to his Britannic majesty. The Catholic king, he faid, did not think England would look upon the French ministers as a tribunal to which the court of London would make an appeal, nor did he mean it as fuch. when the statement of grievances was conveyed through that channel. His excellency affured the earl of Briftol, that the Catholic king, both before and then. effeemed as well as valued the frequent professions of friendship made by the British court, and of its defire to settle all differences amically; and asked, whether it was possible to be imagined in England, that the Catholic king was feeking to provoke Great Britain in her most flourishing and exalted condition, occasioned by the greatest series of prosperities that any single nation had ever met with? But he refused to give up any of the three points in dispute, and owned that the most per-

feet harmony sublisted between the courts of France and Spain; that, in confequence of that harmony, the most Christian king had offered to affist his Catholic majelty, in case the discussions between Great Britain and Spain should terminate in a rupture; and that this offer was considered in friendly light,

XX. On receiving these dispatches, Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that the intentions of Spain were by no means equivocal, and that her only motive for delaying a more open avowal of her hoftile designs was in order to firike the blow at her own time and with the greater effect. He accordingly declared in council, that we ought to consider the evasions of that court as a refusal of satisfaction, and that refusal as a declaration of war ; that we ought from prudence as well as spirit to secure to ourselves the first blow; that no new armament would be necessary; that, if any war could provide its own resources, it must be a war with Spaint that her flota, or American plate-fleet, on which the had great dependence, was not yet arrived; and that the taking of it would at once firengthen our hands and disable her's. Such a spirited measure, he added, would be a leffon to his Catholic majesty, and to all Europe, how dangerous it was to prefume to dictate in the affairs of Great Britain. After the fullest discussion of the subject at three different meetings of the cabinet ministers, Mr. Pitt was unable to bring over any of them to his way of thinking, except lord Temple, his brother-in-law. The proposal was looked upon by all the other members as equally precipitate and base, as equally repugnant to the dictates of found policy, and to the laws of honour and justice. They owned that Spain had concurred in a very extraordinary step; yet it was not impossible but some farther remonstrances might persuade that court to recal a proposition, into which it had been, perhaps, unwarily seduced by the artifices of France. They also admitted, that we ought not to be frightened from afferting our reasonable demands, by the menaces

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. of any power; but they affirmed, at the fame time, that this define of adding war to war, and enemy to enemy, whilst the springs of government were already very much strained, was ill suited to our national firength; that to thun war upon a just occasion was cowardice, but to provoke or court it madness; and that to haften a rupture with Spain in particular, if it could be by any means avoided, was giving a wanton blow to the commercial interest of both countries. Befides, faid they, if we plunge into fuch measures, in the manner proposed, and upon no better grounds, we shall alarm all Europe; nor can we derive any advantage from this violent conduct, which will not be more than counter-balanced by the jealoufy and terror it must excite in every nation round us. Before we draw the fword, let the world be convinced of the perfidious defigns of those whom we attack; let us not endeavour to surpass them in treachery; and let not the lion debase himself to act the part of a fox. As to the seizure of the flota, added they, the thing itself may be impracticable: perhaps that fleet is now fafe in harbour *. But were we even fure of fuccefs, would not such a step be regarded as an arbitrary act of piracy,-as an unwarrantable invalion of the property of others, without expostulation or warning? If Spain, blind to her true interests, and misled by French counfels, should enter more decisively into the views of that hostile court, it will be then the true time to declare war, when all the neighbouring and impartial powers

* This was actually the case. A letter from the earl of Bristol to Mr. Pitt, dated Segovia, September 21st, opens thus: "A messenger arrived at St. Idelphonso last week with the news of the safe arrival of the flota in the bay of Cadiz." Mr. Pitt's proposal to recal the earl of Bristol, and to strike the first blow by the seizore of that sleet, was made on the 18th of September, and was again urged by him with his usual vehemence at the above meeting of the cabinet ministers, on the 4th of October, at least three weeks after the absolute impracticability of such an attempt.

dom must be satisfied, that he is not hurried into the hazards and expences of war, from an idea of chimerical heroism, but from inevitable necessity, and must therefore chearfully contribute to the support of an administration, which, however sum, and consident of

the resources of the state, yet dreads to waste them wantonly, or to employ them unjustly.

XXI. Mr. Pitt, unaccustomed to such vigorous oppolition, and probably flung, though not convinced by the arguments of the majority, gave full scope to his pride, and declared, that this was the moment for humbling the whole house of Bourbon: that if so glorious an opportunity were let flip, it might never be recovered; and if he could not prevail in the present instance, he was resolved this should be the last time of his fitting in that council. "I was called to the administration of public affairs," faid he, "by the voice of the people: to them I have always confiof dered myfelf as accountable for my conduct and therefore cannot remain in a fituation which makes " me responsible for measures I am no longer allowed " to guide." To this declaration Lord Granville, the prefident of the council, very coolly replied . " The gentleman, I find, is determined to leave us, and I cannot fay I am forry for it, as he would otherwise " have certainly compelled us to leave him; for, if he " is determined to assume solely the right of advising "his majesty, and directing the operations of the "war, to what purpose are we here assembled? He " may possibly have convinced himself of his infallibility: still it remains, that we should be equally " convinced, before we can refign our understandings to his direction, or join with him in the measure he propofes."

XXII. In conformity to the resolution then taken by Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, they both resigned their employments. When Mr. Pitt carried the seals to

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. the king, his majesty received them with ease and firmness: he expressed his regret for the loss of so able a servant; but he did not folicit him to resume his office : he candidly declared, that he was not only fatisfied with the opinion of the majority of his council, but that he would have found himself under the greatest difficulty how to have acted, had that council concurred as fully in supporting the measure proposed by Mr. Pitt, as they had done in rejecting it. In order, at the same time, to shew his high opinion of Mr. Pitt's merit, his majesty made him a most gracious offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to beflow. Mr. Pitt was fensiby touched with the candour, the dignity, and condescension of this proceeding. " I confeis, Sir," faid he, "I had but too much reason to expect your majesty's displeasure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness. Pardon me, fir,-it overpowers-it oppresses me."-He burft into tears. He declined the diffinction of nobility for himself, but accepted of other marks of royal favour, which, with the appointment of his fuccessor, were thus mentioned in the London Gazette *.

XXIII. "St.

* As Mr. Pitt's refignation took place on the fifth of October, and the Gazette account of it was not published till the tenth, it has been afferted, with equal falshood and malice, "that the ministry waited for some of their favourable advices from Spain to contrast with that event." The fact is, that, on the very day Mr. Pitt refigned, dispatches addressed to him by the earl of Bristol, dated Segovia, September the fourteenth, were received at his office, containing the Spanish minister's explicit declaration, " that the Catholic king had at no time been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with his Britannic majesty than at present;" and mentioning, as a proof of this fincerity, " the orders lately fent to the governor of San Roque to put an effectual stop to the illegal protection which the French row-boats had repeatedly found under the cannon of that fort, through the connivance of fome of the inhabitants." The English ministry therefore could not wait for what they had already received.

nourable William Pitt having refigned the feals into the king's hands, his majesty was this day pleased to appoint the earl of Egremont to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. And in consideration of the great and important services of the said Mr. Pitt, his majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, that a warrant be prepared for granting to the lady Hester Pitt, his wife, a barony of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of baroness of Chatham, to herself, and of baron of Chatham to her heirs male; and also to confer upon the said William Pitt, Esq. an annuity of three thousand pounds sterling, during his own life, and that of lady Hester Pitt, and their son John Pitt, Esq."

XXIV. Lord Temple's refignation was also noticed in the same Gazette; but his successor in office was not named till the twenty-fifth of November following, when the duke of Bedford, the late lord lieutenant of Ireland, was appointed keeper of the privy seal.

XXV. It cannot be a matter of furprife, that the refignation of fo popular a minister as Mr. Pitt should have spread a momentary alarm, and excited the most violent conflict between the admirers and the centurers of his conduct. The fplendor of his talents, and the general fuccess of his measures, afforded the former ample fubjects of encomium; while the latter found equal room for censure in the inconsistency of his opinions respecting the war on the continent, in his received, such fresh affurances of the amicable intentions of Spain as thewed the infufficiency of Mr. Pitt's motive at that time for religning. An abstract of those advices might as eafily have accompanied the account of the fecretary's refignation in the Gazette of the fixth of October, as in that of the tenth. But the choice of a fucceffor and the necessary arrangements attending such a change required the delay of two or three days at least; and it would have been very extraordinary to announce to the public a fudden vacancy in one of the first offices of the state, without adding by whom it was to be filled.

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. frequent misapplication of the national strength, in the fatal influence of his prejudices and paffions, but particularly in the overbearing hanghtiness of his temperwhich had obstructed the work of peace, had multiplied enemies abroad, and deffroyed at home that he poyunion of counsels, and combination of abilities, which were of the highest importance at so dangerous a crisis. The public was foon deluged with an inundation of pamphlets on this controverly, in which, as is too often the case, the liberty of the press was perverted to the worst purposes of contending factions, and very little regard was paid by either party to decency, or truth. But history must not be made the record of extravagant panegyrics, or of malicious invectives. Its duty is simply to state facts, to place them in the ffrongelt light, and to enable the reader to draw inft inferences. The only remark, which can be fairly made on Mr. Pitt's avowed motive for refigning, because be awould no longer be responsible for the measures be did not guide, is, that he shewed himself more ffrongly attached to his own personal glory than to the interests of his country. This, at least, was the opinion of the moderate part of the nation at that time. and it has fince received the fanction of the abbe Raynal, one of the most enlightened and impartial of modern historians.

XXVI. Though the majority of the council had opposed the late secretary's proposal for an immediate attack upon Spain, they were far from being perfectly satisfied with the answers of that court, or with its professions of amicable intention towards Great Britain. The French agents at foreign courts had also been very busy in circulating reports of the family compact between the different branches of the house of Bourbon, in expectation, no doubt, of frightening the new ministry of George III. after Mr. Pitt's seccition, into a treaty of peace on their own terms. But they were unacquainted with the characters of the men whom they hoped to intimidate. The earl of Vol. I.

Bgremont, who had succeeded to the office of Secretary for the fouthern department, fenfible of the necessity of behaving with spirit in the dispute with Spain, or of utterly forfeiting the confidence of the people, wrote. with the consent of his colleagues, to the British embaffador at Madrid, to defire him to make use of the most preffing instances to obtain an explicit account of that fecret, though fo much vaunted convention between France and Spain, as absolutely necessary before any farther negociation could be entered into on the former points of dispute. The manner, in which he concludes his inflructions to the earl of Briftol, affords a firong proof of the fleady resolution of the British cabinet at that juncture. " In order," fays he, " to prevent any perverse impressions, which Mr. Pitt's retiring from public bufiness might occasion, it ie proper that I should assure your excellency, that the measures of government will suffer no relaxation on that account. On the contrary, I may venture to promife, that the idea fuggetted by fome malevolent perfons at home, and perhaps industriously propagated abroad, of the whole spirit of the war subsiding with him, inflead of discouraging, will only tend to animate the present ministry to a more vigorous exertion of their powers, to avoid every possible imputation of indecision or indolence, which ignorant prejudice might fuggeft: and the example of the spirit of the late measures will be a spur to his majesty's servants to persevere, and to stretch every neave of this country, towards forcing the enemy to come into a fafe, honourable, and, above all, a lafting peace. I farther have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that the most perfect harmony, mutual considence, and unanimity now reign in his majesty's councils, with a thorough determination to push the war with such vigour, as will, it is hoped, under the hand of Providence, procure still farther successes to the just cause for which this country drew the fword. The king, at the fame time, continues to be disposed, with equal moderation.

moderation, to put an end to the dreadful calamities of war, the moment the enemy will liften to fuch terms of peace as shall be consistent with his majesty's honour, in some degree adequate to the successes of his arms, and calculated, by promising permanency, to preserve mankind from the various distresses and miseries, which have been so fatally experienced du-

ring the course of this cruel and bloody war."

XXVII. Such was the language of the British minister on this trying occasion, and such were the principles to which they afterwards firmly adhered. They foon convinced their countrymen and all Europe, that the spirit of the nation and the wisdom of its councils were not confined to a fingle man. While the effect of their remonstrances at the court of Madrid was still uncertain, they prepared for a rupture, in case it could not be honourably avoided, with the utmost vigour and judgment. A squadron of men of war, having under convoy a number of transports with four battalions from Belleisle, failed from England, the latter end of October, and was to be joined in the West Indies by such an accession of naval and military forces as would render the whole armament the most formidable that had been ever before seen in that part of the world. The immediate object of this expedition was the conquest of Martinico, and of the remaining French islands; after which a part of the armament was to co-operate with another fleet from England in an attack on the Havanna, as foon as the refusal of proper satisfaction should render the commencement of hostilities justifiable. A third enterprife, to be directed against the Philippine islands. those great connecting links of the Spanish commerce in Asia and America, was also resolved upon, in conformity to a plan of operations presented by Colonel Draper to the first lord of the admiralty and to the new secretary of state, both of whom had affured him, that; if the war should become inevitable by the Spaniards

Spaniards joining with France, they would recom-

mend the undertaking to his Majefty.

XXVIII. During the inspension of those projects which were to make Spain repent of her baseness, prefumption, and temerity, the new parliament met on the third of November; and as his majesty had not suffered any of his ministers to exert the influence of the crown, or corruptly to employ the treasures of the nation in biassing electors, the house of commons might then be justly called the free and fair representative of the people. The first business was the choice of a speaker, which having unanimously fallen on fir John Cust, the member for Grantham, he was presented to his majesty on the fixth, when the king, after signifying his approbation, made the following speech to both houses.

XXIX. "My lords and gentlemen,

At the opening of the first parliament summoned and elected under my authority, I with pleasure take force of an event, which has made me completely happy; and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestic comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first object in

every action of my life.

"It has been my earnest wish, that this first period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the restoring of the blessings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which so great a part of Europe suffers. But though overtures were made to me and my good brother and ally the king of Prussia, by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpose a congress was appointed; and propositions were made to me by France for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negociation; yet that congress hath not hither to taken place, and that negociation with France is entirely broken off.

The fincerity of my disposition to effectuate this good work has been manifested in the progress of it; and I have the consolation to resect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther essuion of Christian blood, to which it was the desire of my heart to put a

ftop, cannot with juffice be imputed to me. .

"Our military operations have been in no degree fuspended or delayed; and it has pleased God to grant us farther important successes, by the conquests of the islands of Belleiste and Dominica; and by the reduction of Pondicherry, which hath in a manner annihilated the French power in the East Indies. In other parts, where the enemy's numbers were greatly superior, their principal designs and projects have been generally disappointed, by a conduct which does the highest honour to the distinguished capacity of my general, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, and by the valour of my troops. The magnanimity and ability of the king of Prussa have eminently appeared, in resulting such numerous enemies, and surmounting so

great difficulties.

" In this fituation, I am glad to have an opportunity of receiving the truest information of the sense of my people, by a new choice of their representatives. I am fully perfuaded you will agree with me in opinion, that the steady exertion of our most vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may ftill be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of fuch a peace, as may with reason be expected from our successes. It is therefore my fixed resolution, with your concurrence and support, to carry on the war in the most effectual manner for the interest and advantage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the good faith and honour of my crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with my allies. In this I will persevere, until my enemies, moved by their own losses and distresses, and touched with the miseries of To many nations, shall yield to the equitable conditions

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I am heartily forry, that the necessity of large supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and security in the present critical conjuncture require; that we may happily put the last hand to this great work. Whatsoever you give shall be duly and faithfully applied,

"I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the queen makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support, in case she should survive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your

confideration.

" My lords and gentlemen,

"I have such a considence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any exhortations to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a situation in which unanimity, firmness and dispatch were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true in-

terest of Great Britain,"

XXX. These expressions of considence and esteem, on the part of the king, met with the most cordial remains of loyalty and affection from his parliament, Addresses were unanimously agreed to by the lords and commons, both nearly in the same strain, reverberating every sentence which had come from the throne, and giving his maiesty the strongest assurances of their concurrence and support. They were very warm in their

GEORGE 111. A. D. 1761. 115 their congratulations on the joyful and auspicious event of his nuptials with a princefs, worthy to be the partner of his throne, by possessing every grace and virtue the regard he had flown for the happiness of his people on that, as on every other occasion; and the commons in particular affured his majefty, that, with hearts full of gratitude for this figual instance of his attention to the welfare of his subjects, and thoroughly sensible of the exalted merit of his illustrious confort, they would not fail to make such provision as might enable her to support her dignity with proper lustre, in case the should furvive his majefty, for the long continuance of whose life they should never cease to offer up their most ardent grows to Providence. His tender concern for the profperity of his people, in wishing to restore to them the bleffings of peace, was another object of the fincere thanks of his parliament; while they admired his humanity, in feeling for the calamities of other nations, amidst the successes of his own kingdoms; and professed themselves fully persuaded, that those beneficent dispositions which induced his majesty to consent to the appointment of a congress for a general pacification, and to enter into a negociation with France for a particular peace, could not have failed of the defired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the fame motives, had shewn the same good intentions, and would have complied with fuch conditions as were requifite for the accomplishment of that falutary work. They gratefully acknowledged his majesty's vigilance and firmness in not fuffering the hopes of peace to fufpend or relax the exertion of his arms; and congratulated him on those farther successes, which were the happy effects of the wisdom and vigour of his measures. They manifested the highest satisfaction at the remarks he had made on the valour of his troops, on the conduct of prince Ferdinand, and on the king of Pruffia's aftonifiing efforts ; they affented in terms of the greatest respect and of the fullest conviction, to his majesty's opinion concerning

concerning the only means to lecure an honourable peace; and they promised him the most effectual support in profecuting the war to that defirable end, and in fulfilling his engagements to his allies. But the part of his majefty's speech, with which both houses seemed most affected, was his patriotic declaration, that nothing should ever make him depart from the true interests of his kingdoms. Warmed by fo endearing a fentiment, they begged his majefty to accept their most affectionate affurances, that they would dutifully and zealoully correspond to the confidence he reposed in them, and concur with firmness and unanimity in whatever might contribute to the public welfare, might tend to defeat the views and expectations of his enemies, and convince the world that there were no difficulties which his majesty's wisdom and perseverance, with the affiltance of his parliament, could not furmount.

- XXXI. As foon as the commons had agreed to the former address, they farther resolved to fend a message to the queen to congratulate her also on her nuptials; to express the unfeigned joy and fatisfaction which the house felt upon seeing the most ardent wishes of a faithful people (anxious not only for the present and future welfare of these kingdoms, but also for the immediate and domestic happiness of their excellent sovereign) so completely crowned by his majesty's wife and happy choice of the royal partner of his throne; and to affifre her majesty of the most dutiful and zealous attachment of that house. Thirteen of the members waited upon her majesty with this message, for which she returned them her hearty thanks, and affored them, that the happinels and prosperity of the kingdom would ever be the darling object of her life. On the nineteenth of November, two days after the delivery of the meffage, the commons gave her majesty a proof of the fincerity of their professions, when they proceeded to take into related to his royal confort. They resolved, that in cafe the thould furvive his majefty, the thould enjoy a provision

ments to her majesty.

XXXII. Much clamour and discontent having been excited by the abuse of the compelling clause in the act, passed during the last fession, for the relief of infolvent debtors, a motion for its repeal was the first degislative measure which engaged the attention of the new parliament. The supporters of this motion in the house of commons represented the clause as an encouragement to idleness and profligacy; as having involved numberless industrious families in irretrievable ruin; and as having inflicted a deadly blow on public and private credit. They, at the same time, lamented the necessity of precluding many honest and unfortunate men from the fair benefit of the act in future, because fuch prodigious numbers of villains had already availed themselves of it, and might still continue to do so, for the most fraudful and pernicious purposes. A few members were of opinion, that although the privilege granted by that clause had been undoubtedly perverted, it might fill, under proper refrictions, be made a falutary regulation, equally agreeable to the dictates of his manity and of general policy. They admitted, that the fecurity of credit, the sheet anchor of a trading pation, ought not, from the impulses of miltaken lenit towards

towards individuals, to be exposed to any alarming shocks; but they thought that the rigours of strict justice, and of the laws respecting imprisonment for debt, might be mitigated not only without injury, but with the greatest advantage to industry and commerce. The majority, however, being of different sentiments, or being perhaps influenced by the wielest outery raised against the clause in the city of London and in some other mercantile towns, leave was given to bring in a bill for its repeal, which soon passed through the necessary stages, and received the sanction of royal au-

thority.

XXXIII. In providing for the profecution of the war and the other exigencies of government, the commons had a full opportunity of demonstrating that alacrity and dispatch, of which their address to the throne contained such positive affurances, Within a month after the first estimates had been laid before the house. they adjusted the whole business of supplies, and of ways and means, for the fervice of the enfuing year, They voted seventy thousand seamen; they agreed to maintain the land-forces, to the number of fixty feven, thousand ax hundred and seventy six effective men, over and above the militia of England, the two regiments of fencibles in North Britain, the provincial troops in America, and fixty seven thousand one hundred and fixty seven German auxiliaries to support the war in Westphalia. In proportioning the supply, they likewife made good the foreign subsidies, as well as the deficiencies in the grants of the last fession, Besides the standing resources of the land-tax and malt-tax, and the other impositions already laid for raising the interest of the public debt, a loan of twelve millions was found necessary, which, of course, rendered some new taxes unavoidable. These were a farther tax upon windows. and additional duties on spirituous liquors, the produce of both to be carried to, and made part of the finking fund, on which the annuities for paying the interest of the loan were charged. The various fums voted by

the commons, from the twenty first of November till the twenty second of December, amounted to very near fixteen millions; to which were added, a few months after, above two millions more, for the defence of Portugal and various other purposes; so that the sum total of the supplies for the year 1762 exceeded eighteen millions.

XXXIV. The only debate, to which fuch liberal grants of the public money gave rife at the prefent juncture, was on the expediency of the German war. This question had often before been agitated both in and out of parliament; and it seemed rather too late now to refume the discussion of measures in which Great Britain was fo far engaged that she could not recede with honour. Yet the opponents of the continental fystem were not without hopes of a complete triumph over their political adversaries in this renewal of the old contest. They had another year's experience to bring in support of their former affertions, that no adequate advantage could refult from the most vigorous efforts in that quarter. They now had also on their fule the great body of the people, who, being no longer dazzled by brilliant exploits, had fallen into an almost general diflike of the plan of operations for the last two years, and who expected that their representatives would not filently acquiesce in the application of almost half the new loan to the support of an useless and confuming war in Germany. As previous notice had been given, that this matter would be brought forward on the ninth of December, (the day before the commons were to fanction fome refolutions of the committee of supply, relating to the same object) the house was fo crowded with strangers to hearthe debate, that it was with difficulty the members could get to their places.

The

^{*} Though the whole of this fum is classed under the head of supplies for the year 1762, it should be observed, that three millions and a half of the money were to pay off a part of the services of the preceding year, for which the late parliament had not provided.

XXXV. The speakers against the German systems

took the lead. They represented it as a system of all others the most abfurd, in which defeats were attended with their usual fatal effects, and victory itself could not fave Great Britain from ruin; a fystem that would rob her of the fruits of her naval fuccesses, and at length drain her exchequer to fuch a degree as would force her to buy peace by the restitution of all her conqueste. "We will not enter," faid they, "into thrat long and vainly agitated question, Whether we ought to take any part in the differences which may arise between the powers on the continent? This disquisition is foreign to the present purpose; and it is besides of too vague and general a nature to admit of any precife. determination : but this undoubtedly may be afferted, that we never can confiftently with common pradence, engage in a continental war against France, without a concurrence in our favor of the other powers on the continent? This was the maxim of the great king William, and this the foundation of the grand alliance which he projected, and at the head of which, in defence of the liberties of Europe, he made the must august appearance of which human nature is capable. It was on this principle, that, in conjunction with half Europe, we carried on the war with fo much honour and fuccess against France, under the duke of Marlborough. But to engage in a continental war with that power not only unaffifted but opposed by the greatest part of those states with whom we were then combined, is an attempt never to be justified by any comparative calculation of the populouinels, the revenues, or the general ftrength of the two nations. It is a desperate struggle which must finally end in our ruin."

. XXXVI. The place chosen for this struggle was the next object of their animadversions. They did not think it possible to fix upon any other spot so disadvantageous to England, or so favourable to all the views and wishes of her enemies. By making Germany the theatre of war, and by turning the swords of the several

states against each other, the French had the pleasure to see that vast and populous country, which had always been the strongest bulwark against their ambition? laid waste and desolate; while England, whose interest it was to keep the whole body firm and compact, cooperated with her blood and treasure in completing its difunion. " Befides," continued they, "France is thus enabled to support her armies in a great degree by pillaging those whom in every respect it is her interest to weaken. The scene of action too being at so convenient a distance, the can easily furnish her troops with provisions and recruits, so that a great part of the money the foends returns into her botom. Is the repulled? That repulse brings her army nearer home, where the procures supplies with still greater facility; and exhaufts ftill less the natural wealth of her people. Are her forces driven quite back into their own country? Even then, the same advantages on her side are increafed; and very obvious circumstances render it impossible for the allied army to push their success on the German frontiers of France to any decifive confequence, But to the English every thing is unfavorable in fueli a war. The transport service alone is attended with a prodigious expence: the other immense sums in specie which are fent to Germany are still more irrecoverably loft; for it may be afferted with great truth, that of the five millions annually fwallowed up in that remote gulf, not a shilling returns to the country where it was raised. Should the fate of battle turn against the British arms, they would be obliged to retreat, until cut off from all communication with the fea, and from the poffibility of receiving supplies or reinforcements, they must at length capitulate. Were they, on the other hand, to prove victorious, their success would only carry them farther from their resources, and every step of their progress muit make the conveyance of stores, artillery, and the other infinite incumbrances of a large army more difficult, and in the end altogether impracticable. This is not speculation: the events which followed the Vol. I.

battle of Crevelt, have proved it. Prince Ferdinand, after gaining that action, was obliged, rather from the difficulty of subfifting, than through any fear of the enemy, to repass the Rhine, and to carry back into the heart of Westphalia the war with which he had threatened France. Thus victory itself, upon the present plan, cannot work out our salvation: it serves only to accumulate our difficulties and distresses."

XXXVII. In adition to these arguments against continuing fuch destructive operations on the continent. they anticipated a reply which they knew would be made by their adversaries, namely, that the war in Germany had proved a most fortunate diversion in favor of the English, by drawing off the forces and revenues. as well as the attention of France from her navy, from the defence of her colonies, and from any formidable enterprises against Great Britain. All this they posttively contradicted. "Let us," faid they, "fairly examine the real state of the French; and we shall foon be convinced, that it is not the German war which has diverted them from the protection of their foreign fettlements, or from any other attempts by which they could' annoy this country. Their military establishment does not fall thort of three hundred thousand men : Germany employs only one hundred and twenty thousand : they have no other enemy to oppose on the continent of Enrope: confequently one hundred and eighty thousand men remain inactive; and half that number would be fufficient either for distant expeditions to America, and the West-Indies, or for spreading alarm on the coast of England. But the fact is, they neither have ships to transport those troops, nor a fleet to protect them in their passage. How then can the war in Germany be called a diversion of their forces, when it is evident they do not want men, but the means of fafe conveyance to any other theatre of action? Nor can that war be deemed a diversion of their revenues, as it was impossible for them to employ their treasure so effectually elsewhere. They had a just sense of the value of their colonies;

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. and they would certainly have exerted their principal refources both of men and money in the defence of fuch important possessions, had they not found the task altogether impracticable. A formidable fleet and a great number of transports were absolutely necessary for that purpole; and where or how were the French to procure them? Their own thips were detained in English ports; their failors in English prisons; their fishery was destroyed; their navigation at an end; and all their principal harbours, both in Europe and America, were blocked up by the squadrons of Great Britain, Suppose they had purchased ships from any of the maritime states; would not the attempt to assemble a navy be defeated by our cruifers and our fleets of observation? But even admitting they could fo far elude the vigilance of our foundrons, their ships must rot in the har. bour for want of feamen. In the beginning of the war, while there was any possibility of supporting their marine, they attended to this object with the most assidrous care; and while they faw any likelihood of invading England with success, they had not the least idea of marching into Germany. The electorate of Hanover was fo far from being thought in danger, that s body of troops was brought over thence to defend this country. But afterwards, when France perceived that we were guarded against infult; that her own navy was destroyed, and her colonies exposed; she then bethought herself of Germany; and it was she, in reality, that diverted or transferred the war to the only place where the was capable of acting, and where the knew Great Britain must be exhausted, even by a succesfion of victories. The German war was not, on the part of England, a war of diversion, but a war of defence, in favor of a barren electorate, which, if put up to fale, would not fetch half the money that is yearly expended in its behalf; for the protection of a country, whose inhabitants are rendered miserable by the affift. ance they receive; and for the support of an ally, from

whom no mutual service can be expected. If a third

part of the money thus squandered away on the continent had been employed in giving additional vigour to the naval armaments of Great Britain, France, by this time would not have one settlement left in the West-Indies, all the profits of her external commerce must have ceased; and she must have been absolutely obliged to accept such terms of peace as England should think

proper to prefcribe."

XXXVIII. After having thus commented upon the infatuation of Great Britain in renouncing the advantages of her naval superiority, and in leaving her enemies the choice of a field where defeat could do them little harm, and where the herfelf must be exhautted, even by a fuccession of her own victories, the patriotic speakers made some very severe remarks on the particular engagements we had entered into with fome of the continental powers. "We had," as they afferted, "officiously meddled with the internal broils of the empire, and taken a part in disputes which would have been much better adjusted without our interference We had not only fent off from more useful fervice the flower of our armies to defend the territories of fome petty German princes, but we contracted enormous debts to pay those princes for affilting us in guarding their rights, and in fighting their battles. Was fuch an absurdity in politics," they asked, "ever before heard of ? Is England to be the knight errant of Europe, and to neglect her own immediate concerns and her folid interest in the pursuit of foreign phantoms? Are we to waste all our resources upon Hanoverians, Hessians, Brunswickers :- allies, who, if they merit that name, ferve only to protract the feeble efforts of a lystem, in which nothing could so effectually contribute to our fafety as an early and total defeat? But even these connections," they faid, "though burthensome and unavailing, did not half so much expose the ignorance of our negociators, as the treaty made with the king of Prussia, to whom we annually paid a fum exceeding the whole amount of the fublidies granted in

queen

A. D. 1764. GEORGE III. queen Anne's war to all her German allies put together; and who was fo far from being able to afford any relief to our armies, that he was scarcely in a condition to support himself: fo that this alliance is less excusable than the former, as it is an heavy charge, compensated not only with no real, but with no apparent, or flewy advantages. . Indeed, he is an ally the last in the world we ought to have chosen, on account of his long intimacy with our worst enemies, the mean and the hostile fentiments he has always entertained towards us, the injuries he has done us, and the general lightness of his faith with regard to his former friends. We look upon him, it is true, as the protector of the protestant religion: but how lightly he thinks of all religion, his writings teftify; and what mitchiefs he has done the protestant cause in particular, this war will be a lasting memorial. He invaded and cruelly oppressed Saxony, a protestant country, where he found the people secured from any moleftation on account of their religious opinious. Even among the Roman catholics, perfecution had loft much of its edge, when he revived its memory; and, by forcing the popish powers into a strict union, brought more calamities upon the divided protestants than they had ever experienced during the utmost rancour of a holy war.

XXXIX. Such was the substance of the speeches against the whole system of continental measures; and it must be owned, that many of the arguments seemed to carry with them no small degree of conviction. Those, however, who embraced the opposite side of the question, made a very ingenious defence. They ridiculed the idea of going back half a century to the reign of king William or queen Anne, to examine the principles of a continental war, or to compare the policy and resources of the two contending nations. "The present time," faid they, "is the only just criterion by which we can judge; and here we have manifeltly the advantage. The fuccess which our arms, alone and unaffifted, have had in this contest with France, is a fufficient

fufficient proof that we are an overmatch for all her power. What then should deter us from continuing

power. What then should deter us from continuing the war? Is it because she once maintained a long struggle against the grand confederacy? This is precisely the circumstance that now turns the balance in our favor, and dictates the prosecution of measures which have been so fatal to her. The efforts she made at that juncture exhausted her strength to such a degree, that she has not recovered since. The last war contributed to her decay; and the present has nearly completed her ruin. This, therefore, is the moment to press her on every side, and to check for ever that ambitious spirit, which has been so long and so vainly aiming at uni-

verfal empire."

XL. In answer to what had been urged against the folly of waging war on the continent, they ascribed to this very scheme the happy iffue of all our other operations. The attention of our rival was thereby diffracted between the different enterprifes at fea and land: eagerly grasping at two grand objects, she had missed both; and the only fruits of her mighty exertions were the ruin of her trade, the destruction of her marine, the loss of her colonies, and the impending terrors of national bankruptcy. ". Was it not," they added, " by involving France in the German war, that we diverted her from the vigorous defence of her distant posiessions, and that we have become mafters of some of the most confiderable of them? Was it not in consequence of her embarking fo heartily in that war, that she afforded as an opportunity of giving fuch a blow to her naval power as the may never, perhaps, be able to recover & And has the made any progress in Germany to counterbalance her disappointments elsewhere ? Far from it. At this instant she is less advanced than she was the first year she entered that country, after having spent immense sums of money, and lost by the sword, by disease, and defertion, at least one hundred thousand of her. people."

XLI. They admitted that the burthen of this war,

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. in concert with the allies lay chiefly upon Great Bris tain; but, if the advantage was in any degree equivalent, the money was employed to good purpose, "Our successes," they affirmed, " are proportioned to our diffourfements, and the increase of our wealth keeps page with that of our expenditure. No period of our history affords such a series of the most important conquests. In the East and the West our fleets and armies have been alike victorious. Our old trade has been secured, and new sources of commercial opulence have been opened. Even on the continent, where our enemies have made the most desperate push, have they not been frequently defeated? Has not Hanover been recovered and protected? Has not the king of Pruffia been preserved, so long at least, from the rage of his enemies? And have not the liberties of Germany in general been hitherto secured? Had we lain by, and tamely beheld that vast empire in part possessed, and the rest compelled to receive laws from France, the war there would foon have been brought to an end; and France, firengthened by victory, conquest, and alliance, would have the whole force and the whole revenue of her monarchy to act against us alone."

XLII. They argued farther, "that common faith obliged us to an adherence to our engagements both with Hanover and Prussia; and that the pleaded incapacity to ashift them, arising from the greatness of the charge, could not excuse us; because the incapacity was not real; and if the expence were inconvenient, we ought to have looked to that, when we contracted our engagements." They faid, " it was not true, that we received no advantage from our alliance with the king of Pruffia; for if it be once admitted, that we entered with any reason into the German war, (which they supposed to be no longer disputable) then the king of Pruffia has been materially ferviceable to us ; because it was his victory at Rosbach, and the reinforcement from his troops, which enabled us to do all that has fince been atchieved. In like manner, if the fupGEORGE 141. A.D. 1761.

port of the protestant religion be any part of our care, that religion must suffer eminently by the ruin of the king of Prussia; for though the writings attributed to his Prussian majesty be such as, if really his, resect, on account of their impiety, great disgrace on his character as a man; yet as a king, in his public and political capacity, he is the natural protector of the protestant religion in Germany; and it will always be his

interest to defend it."

XLIII. Whatever might have been the fentiments of the new ministry respecting the original policy of the German war, they faw very well that it could not now be honourably or confistently relinquished. The faith of parliament was also pledged to assist the allies; and the best judges were of opinion, that vigorous efforts for one campaign more would terminate the contest. and bring the French to reasonable terms. The oppofition therefore to continental measures, however well supported by argument, was over-ruled by numbers, and expired in the warmth of debate. Yet it was not wholly unproductive of good effects. It shewed government very clearly what the fense of the nation was on the subject; and it prevented the renewal of the annual convention with the king of Prussia, though affurances were at the fame time given him of pecuniary aid, as before.

XLIV. The supplies of the year and some other bufiness of immediate utility being settled, the king went to the house of peers on the twenty third of December, and gave his assent to such bills as were ready *; after which the parliament adjourned to the nineteenth of January. During that recess the public attention was rouled to an incident of national importance. Before

* These were the bill for an additional duty on spirituous liquous; a bill for the free importation of Irish salted beef and pork, and Irish butter, for the navy; and two naturalization bills. The land and malt tax bills had received the royal function on the sourch of the month, when the compelling clause in the insolvent act was repealed.

the earl of Egremont's dispatches concerning the family compact could reach Madrid, the English embaffador there had himself received intelligence of the treaty, and of the hopes which the French made no fecret of deriving from it. He therefore thought it his duty to defire some satisfaction on that head from Mr. Wall, the Spanish secretary of state. But though he expressed his uneafmels in confequence of fuch rumours with equal force and delicacy, Mr. Wall, evading a direct reply to the main point of inquiry, entered into a long and bitter complaint, not only of the treatment which Spain had received from the British court, but of the haughtiness of its late proceedings with France. "He told me," fays the earl of Briftol in his letter of the fecond of November, " we were intoxicated with all our fuccesses, and a continued series of victories hadelated us so far, as to induce us to contemn the reasonable concessions France had consented to make; but that it was evident, by this refusal, all we aimed at was, first to ruin the French power, in order more easily to crush Spain, to drive all the subjects of the christian king not only from their island colonies in the new world, but also to deftroy their several forts and settlements upon the continent of North America, to have an easier task in seizing on all the Spanish dominions in those parts, thereby to fatisfy the utmost of our ambietion, and to gratify our unbounded thirst of conquest." Mr. Wall added, with uncommon warmth, " that he would himself be the man to advise the king of Spain, fince his dominions were to be overwhelmed, at least to have them feized with arms in his subjects hands, and not to continue the paffive victim he had hitherto appeared to be in the eyes of the world."

XLV. Such a fudden change of fentiments and difcourse,—such an abrupt and unprovoked transition, in the Spanish secretary of state, from the most cordial and conciliatory tone of friendly profession and amicable adjustment, to the most peremptory and haughty stile of menace and hostility, could not but assonish and

GEORGE 111. A. D. 1761. perplex the earl of Briftol. He was naturally led nto various conjectures, to account for this incoherency of behaviour. At first, he imagined that the late arrival at Cadiz of two thips with extraordinary rich cargoes, containing the remainder of the wealth language of the court of Madrid, added to the progress, which, it was reported, the French army was making in the king of England's electoral dominions, and the success attending the Austrian operations in Silefia. He ascribed the former soothing declarations of the Spanish ministers to the consciousness of their naval inferiority; and he supposed that those fears were now removed, or greatly abated by the fafe arrival of the above thips, and by the continual flatteries of the French, who, whilst they inflamed the jealoufy of Spain at the British conquests, and folicited a junction of forces to put a stop to them, never ceased affuring the Spaniards," that even the figning of an alliance between the two great branches of the house of Bourbon would intimidate England, not only upon account of its being exhausted by the present long and expensive war, but by its having felt the fatal consequences of an interruption of the Spanish trade, during the last war. But, though all these circumstances very probably co-operated in producing so great revolution in the Spanish councils; yet the Earl of Bristol was afterwards convinced, that its immediate cause was the intelligence then received at Madrid of Mr. Pitt's violent proposal in the cabinet, before he went out of office. His excellency's sentiments on this point are thus expressed in a subsequent letter to the earl of Egremont, dated Madrid, December the feventh.

"Your lordship will, no doubt, have remarked, that, from the time of Potter's departure with my dispatches of the second past, the style of the Spanish minister has been softening gradually. What had occasioned the great fermentation during that period at

GEORGE HIL A. D. 1761. this court, the effects of which I felt from General Wall's animated discourse at the Escurial, was the notice having, about that time, reached the Catholie king, the the change which had happened in the English administration was relative to measures proposed to be taken against this country. Hence arose that fudden wrath and passion, which, for a short time, affected the whole Spanish court : as it was thought most extraordinary here, that the declaring war against the Catholic king should ever have been moved in his majesty's councils, fince the Spaniards have always looked upon themselves as the aggrieved party; and of course, never could imagine that the English would

be the first to begin a war with them."

XLVI. But whatever impression Mr. Pitt's proposal may have made on the minds of the Spaniards, the justest praise was certainly due to the earl of Bristol's conduct in this delicate conjuncture. Though totally unprepared for a conference that differed fowidely from all former conversations on the same subject, he replied with coolnels to the invectives, and with firmnels to the menaces of the Spanish minister. After refuting. in the best manner what Mr. Wall had urged, he returned to his first demand, an explanation concerning the treaty. As often as a direct answer was evaded. the same question was again put; and at length the only reply, that could with difficulty be extorted, was, "That his Catholic majesty had judged it expedient to renew his family compacts with the most Christian king." Then Mr. Wall, as if he had gone beyond what he intended, fuddenly broke off the discourse; and no farther fatisfaction could be obtained.

XLVII. On the receipt of these advices from the earl of Bristol, the ministry did not hesitate a moment, respecting the line they were to pursue. They saw evidently that there was little reason to hope for any good effects from farther patience and forbearance; that the continuance of their former moderation might be attributed to timidity; and that the language of

Spain

GEORGE III. A. D. 1761. Spain would no longer permit any doubt of her hostile intentions. Not a moment was therefore loft in fending back orders to the English embassador, directing him to renew his former instances relative to the treaty with France, and to demand a clear and categorical declaration from the court of Madrid, whether they meaned to depart in any manner from their professed neutrality, and to join in hostilities against Great Britain. These points he was to urge with energy, but without the mixture of any thing which might irritate; and he was farther authorised to fignify, that a peremptory refufal to communicate the treaty, or to difavow an intention to take part with the declared and inveterate enemies of Great Britain, could not be looked upon by the king of England in any light, but as an aggression on the part of Spain, and as an absolute declaration of war. The earl of Briftol acted in firid conformity to fuch decifive, yet temperate instructions. He gradually unfolded the purport and extent of them in two conferences with Mr. Wall, on the fixth and the eighth of December; and, in two days after, he received the following letter from that minister:

XLVIII. " My lord,

Your excellency having expressed to me the day before yesterday, and being even pleased to put in writing, that you had orders to alk a politive and categorical answer to the question, if Spain thought of joining herfelf with France against England? declaring. at the same time, that you should look upon the refulal as a declaration of war; and that you would, in confequence, leave this court. The spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which dictated this inconfitlerate fley, and which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns so much in the British government. is what made, in the same instant, the declaration of war, and attacked the king's dignity. Your excellency may think of retiring when, and in what manner, it is convenient to you; which is the only answer that, without detaining you, his majefty has ordered me to give you. The indisposition your excellency saw me in *, searce permitted me to go to receive the king's commands.

"May your excellency carry away with you all the happinels which corresponds to your personal qualities, and the constant remembrance of the sincere affection with which I am, praying God for the long preservation of your life,

" Most excellent lord,

" I kis your excellency's hands,
"Your obedient servant,

Buen Retiro, "Don Ricardo Wall."

XLIX. Nothing could be more idle and frivolous than the pretence for taking umbrage at the earl of Bristol's statement of the instructions transmitted to him by his court. Had he failed in point of punctilio, or had he made an abrupt demand, unauthorised by the law of nations, the court of Madrid might have refented his personal behaviour, and complained of it by their embaffador at London. But fill the affront would have been deemed, by all the reasonable part of mankind, too trifling a cause for involving nations in the mifery and horrors of war. Yet even this plea was wanting. The earl, as before intimated, proceeded with delicacy and caution; and did not infift. upon a categorical answer until every milder method had been tried without success. He then sustained with becoming spirit the dignity of his country; and quitted Madrid, fincerely lamenting the failure of his endeavours to preferve an union between the two crowns, and expressing in his last dispatches from that city this patriotic wish, which he had the pleasure to. fee fully accomplished: "May Great Britain, in the. course of the ensuing war, prove, that the combined forces of Spain and France are not sufficient to eclipse. her glory, or to cope with her firength 171

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Mr. Wall was then confined by an accident which had happened to his foot.

GEORGE TIT. A. D. 1761 L. The earl of Briftol left Madrid the seventeenth of December: and on the twenty-fifth of the fame month the Spanish embassador in London received letters of recal from his court. The note, which he delivered on that occasion to the secretary of state, was formewhat in the nature of a manifelto, charging the war on the pride and unmeasurable ambition of the late fecretary, and on the little respect shewn to his Catholic majefty, both during that minister's continuance in office, and fince his refignation. Lord Egremont's memorial in reply, dated the thirty-first of December, has been much admired for its moderation, perspicuity, and force. He did not stoop to personal invectives, but endeavoured to prove, by an exact and faithful detail of what had passed between the two courts, that Spain alone was to be blamed for all the misfortunes infeparable from a rupture. The facts already related will best shew what degree of stress should be laid on the affertions of either party.

CHAP. IV.

I. War declared against Spain. II. King's Speech to both Houses on the Subject. III: Debate which the Consideration of this Speech gave rife to in the Lords, IV. Protest occasioned by a Motion for withdrawing the Troops from Germany. V. The Popularity of this Protest an useful Lesson to Government. VI. Interposition of the Legislature in favour of Brewers and Publicans. VII. Amendments of the Militia Laws. VIII. Humane Expedient for restraining the Cruelties said to be practifed by the Nurses of Parish Children. IX. Bill for the Extension of the Duke of Bridge water's Canals. X. Sandion of Parliament given to a Scheme for Supplying the Metropolis with fresh Fish by Land-carriage. X1. New Act to encourage the Discovery of the Longitude, with some Account of Harrison's Time-biece and Irwin's Marinechair. XII. Addition to the former Grants of the Commons: XIII. His Majesty's Message on the imminent Danger of Portugal. XIV. Mr. Pitt's Conduct in the Dedate on the Resolution of the Committee of Supply. XV.

A.D. 1768. GEORGE HIT. The Selfion closed with an admirable Speech from Throne, XVI. Interesting Ewents referred to in this Speech. XVII. Extraordinary Change in the King of Frussia's hopeless Situation, accasioned by the Death of the Empress of Russia. XVIII. Steps immediately taken by her fuccessor, Peter III. XIX. His Motiques for entering into an Alliance with Frederic. XX. Successful Endeawours of the latter to profit by this bappy Alteration of Circumstances. XXI. Suddenly threatened with a Rewerfe of Fortune, in Consequence of the imprudent Conduct of his new Ally. XXII. Deposition and Death of Peter III. XXIII. Prudent Policy of the Empresa Catherine II. XXIV. Sketch of the Prushan Operations during the Remainder of the Campaign. XXV. Victory obtained by the Allies at Graebenstein. XXVI. This Action a Prelude to a Series of bold and well-connected Enterprises, in which Gottingen and Cassel avere recovered, and the French almost totally driven out of Heffe. XXVII. View of the State of Portugal. when threatened by the Bourbon Confederacy. XXVIII. Memorial presented to the Court of Lisbon by the Ministers of France and Spain. XXIX. Critical Situation of his Most Faithful Majety. XXX. His Firmness and Temper opposed to the insulting Remonstrances of the allied Courts. XXXI. His final and beroic Reply followed by a Declaration of War. XXXII. The very Distresses of Portugal, at this Juneture, in some Respects ferviceable to ber. XXXIII. Immediate and effectual Affiliance afforded by Great Britain, XXXIV. Lord Tyrawley diffatisfied with the Portuguefe Ministry, and recalled. XXXV. Plan of the Campaign. XXXVI. Progress of the Spanish Army under the Marquis de Sarria. XXXVII. Almeida taken, and a confiderable Part of the Province of Beira over run by another. Corps of the Spanish Troops. XXXVIII. Good Confequences of the Count de la Lippe's Arrival in Porengal. XXXIX. Surprife of Valencia d'Alcantara by General Burgoyne. XL. Its wast Advantages. XLI. Another more decisive Blow firuck by the same General and

-AD. 1564 GEORGE TIT. Colonel Lie at Villa Velha. XLII. The Spaniards forced to retreat to their own Frontiers. XLIII. The Triumphs of Great Britain still more conspicuous at Sea. XLIV. Descent on the Island of Martinico. XLV. The French driven from Morne Tortenson, a well fortified Eminence. XLVI. Morne Garnier taken, and Fort Royal compelled to capitulate. XLVII. Surrender of St. Pierre, and of the whole Island. XLVIII. The Conquest of Martinico foon followed by the easy Submiffron of the Grenades, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and other dependant Isles. XLIX. Armament destined against the Havannah. L. Passage through the old Streights of Babama. LL. The Havannah and its Harbour described. LII. Lord Albemarle consured for beginning with the Siege of the Moro. LIII. Infatuation of the Spaniards. LIV. Landing and Disposition of the Britilb Troops. LV. Difficulties they had to ftruggle with. LVI. Favorable Diversion of the Enemy by a fierce Cannonade from a Part of the Fleet. LVII. The Hardflips and Diffresses of the Besiegers aggravated by a terrible Accident. LVIII. Their aftonishing Efforts. LIX. A new Obstruction bappily surmounted. LX. Ineffectual! Attempt to relieve the Fort. LXI. The Moro formed. and carried by Affault. LXII. Operations against the Town, and its Surrender. LXIII. Importance of this Conquest. LXIV. Capture of the Hermione, a Spanish Register Ship. LXV. Invasion of the Philippines defigued. LXVI. Celerity of the Preparations made for it at Madras. LXVII. Every previous Measure settled with the utmost Judgment and Caution. LXVIII. Arrival of the Squadron at Manilla. LXIX. State of the Garrison and Fortifications. LXX. A Sally of the Enemy. LXXL. Fortunate Effects of an alarming Storm. LXXII. The Spaniards and Indians make two desperate Attacks on the English camp. LXXIII. The Town taken by Storm, but saved from a justly merited Pillage. LXXIV. The Galleon from Manilla to Acapulco taken. LXXV. Remark on the only Exception to the universal Success of the British Arms. LXXVI. the

bon.

I. TT would not be very eafy to point out any period of the history of England, in which the character of the nation was better supported by its government than at the opening of the year 1762. Calm. wet refolute; threatened by an extraordinary combi--nation of enemies, yet prepared to refift their perfidious efforts; the British ministry discovered no precipitation or alarm at Spain's having finally thrown off the malk, but took the most effectual measures to revenge fo daring an abuse of their candor and forbearance. A clear account of the endeavours which had been used to accommodate the disputes with Spain in an amicable manner, and of the circumstances which now rendered a rupture unavoidable, was given at full length in his majelty's declaration of the lecond of January: war against that country was formally proclaimed on the fourth; and, on the nineteenth, being the day to which both houses of parliament had adjourned, the king informed them of the steps, which he was obliged to take fince their recess, in the following speech :

II. " My lords and gentlemen,

I have so often assured you of my sincere disposition to put an end to the calamities of war, and to restore the public tranquillity on solid and lasting foundations, that no impartial person, either at home or abroad, can suspect me of unnecessarily kindling a new war in Europe. But it is with concern I acquaint you, that since your recess, I have sound myself indispensably obliged to declare war against Spain. The causes are set forth in my public declaration on this occasion;

148 GLORGE IN. 4. D. 1763. occasion; and therefore I shall not detain you with a repetition of them. My own conduct fince my accesfion to the throne, as well as that of the late king, my royal grandfather, towards Spain, has been fo full of good-will and friendship, so averse to the laying hold of feveral just grounds of complaint, which might have been alledged, and so attentive to the advantages of the Catholic king and his family, that it was matter of the greatest surprise to me to find that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that court and France, and a treaty made to unite all the branches of the house of Bourbon, in the most ambitious and dangerous defigns against the commerce and independency of the reft of Europe, and particu-

Whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put upon these injurious proceedings of the court of Madrid, I have nothing to reproach myfelf with; and, though I have left nothing untried that could have prevented this rupture, I have thought it necessary to prepare against every event. I therefore rely on the divine bleffing, on the justice of my cause, the zealous and powerful affiftance of my faithful fubjects, and the concurrence of my allies, who must find themselves involved in the pernicious and extensive projects of my

enemies:

larly of my kingdoms.

" I leave these confiderations with you, full of the justest confidence, that the honour of my crown, and the interests of my kingdoms, are fafe in your hands."

III. The commons were unanimous in their approbation of his majesty's conduct respecting Spain, and in their affurances of steady and vigorous support to profecute this just and necessary war. The lords agreed to an address expressive of the same sentiments; but the consideration of the speech gave rife to a debate on the most effectual means of carrying on the war, in which they discovered great difference of opinion. No complete report of this debate has been preferred; but

A. D. 1762. . CEORGE III. the foirit of it may be collected from a proteit, which was then entered on the journals. By this it appears, that on Friday the fifth of February, when the lords, according to order, proceeded to take the speech into confideration, a motion was made for declaring it to be the opinion of the house, " that the war then carried on in Germany was necessarily attended with a great and enormous expence, and that, notwithstanding all the efforts that could possibly be made, there seemed no probability the army there, in the pay of Great Britain, so much inferior to that of France, could be put into such a situation as to effectuate any good purpose whatsoever; and that the bringing the British troops home from Germany would enable his majefty more effectually to carry on with vigour the war against the united forces of France and Spain, give frength and fecurity to Great Britain and Ireland, support the public credit, and, by eafing the nation of a load of expence, be the likelieft means, under the bleffing of God, to procure a fafe and honourable peace ;" which motion was strongly objected to, and the previous question carried by a majority of one hundred and five against fixteen. Seven, however, of the latter, including the duke of Bedford, one of the principal members of administration, figned a protest, expressive of their diffent from such proceedings for the following reasons:

IV. "If. Because the main question being so true in every particular, which was affented to by most of the lords who spoke in this debate, and no argument being alledged that it was unconstitutional, the previous question should not, in the present case, have been insisted on, as thereby the lords were debarred from laying before the throne their sense on a matter of this importance."

"adly. Because in the debate there was no shadow of argument used, to shew the impropriety of this question being brought before the house at this time, or that it was prematurely undertaken by the lord who moved.

inoved it: on the contrary, it was proved by irrefragable arguments, that if the matter was right to be done, no time should be lost in bringing the British forces home during their winter-quarters, which was the only season when it could be done with safety, and without any possible impediment from the enemy.

" adly. The present situation of the war, by the additional weight of the crown of Spain being thrown into the scales against us, doth undoubtedly require. at this very critical time, the utmost frugality towards eafing the nation from any unnecessary expence; and as the present war in Germany is indisputably carried on at a great and enormous expence, and, in the general conception of mankind, without any possibility of any good being reaped from it, it feems the undoubted right of every lord of this house to submit to parliament his opinion against a longer continuance of fuch measures, as have already proved so detrimental to the public, by involving this nation in an additional debt of near fix millions yearly, without ferving any one British purpose, or even supporting with efficacy those countries for whole preservation it has been pretended these immense supplies have been granted.

without allies, and at the fole expence of Great Britain, whilft this nation is involved in a war with the two most considerable maritime powers of Europe, cannot be esteemed a system of true policy; as France, let the success against her arms be ever so great, is not vulnerable from that quarter; and Spain, on account of her distance, would, doubtless, not be intimidated by the success of the British arms in Germany.

"sthly. The expedience of the present continental war cannot be justified, either on the principles of its being a war of the diversion of the forces of France from the invading his majesty's dominions, or the succouring their own colonies, both of which they are incapacitated from doing, by the ruin of their naval force; neither can it be alledged as a measure calcul-

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lated to support the king of Prussia, who is not at war with France, nor in danger, though the British troops should be withdrawn, of being crushed by that power, whose interest will undoubtedly restrain her from taking a step, which could only tend to the aggrandiffement of the house of Austria, the ancient and natural

rival of the house of Bourbon.

" 6thly. The present great scarcity of specie, and the low state of the public funds, render it the indifpenfible duty of this house to suggest to the throne every means of preventing an unnecessary profusion of the public treasure, more especially when the payments that must be daily made, and which must be done by the exportation of bullion, must unavoidably cause such a stagnation of trade and industry as may be of the most fatal consequence to this country, which can in no degree be compensated for on the ill-grounded notion that the expences of the enemy are equally great and burthensome to them, which is not only denied, as it can never be proved, but is moreover exploded by this undeniable truth, that France, by withdrawing her troops, can put an end to it whenever the pleases, and without any danger to herfelf of being attacked by an inferior number on her own frontiers on that fide, and which, as the has not yet done, is a fufficient proof of the truth of this proposition.

"7thly. The agreeing to the resolution proposed could be in no degree construed as a breach of faith to our alies, or a stain to the honour of the nation, as we are bound by no treaties to keep an army in Germany, and the war on that continent seems to have been entered into voluntarily by us, without being called upon by any other powers, and most precipitately taken up again, when it had been so happily extinguished by the convention of Closter Seven."

V. This protest, which contained a summary of the most forcible arguments that had been urged against the prosecution of the German war, was highly and almost universally applauded by the people; and though

the former debate of the commons on the same subject; and it shewed very evidently, that, if the ensuing campaign should not put an end to the continental struggle, any farther supplies for its continuance would

be obtained with extreme difficulty.

VI. The other transactions in this sessions of parliament make fo little shew, when compared with the occurrences of the same period on the theatre of war, as to admit of only a few, concile remarks. The operation of the act for laving a farther duty on beer and ale being now felt in its fullest extent, the streets of London and Westminster were filled with tumult. The populace vowed revenge against the brewers for exacting a higher price than usual from the publicans, and threatened to pull down the houses of any of the latter who should continue to charge an additional halfpenny for every quart of porter. The intimidated parties, under the terror of fuch menaces, petitioned the house of commons for protection and relief; and a bill was passed in favor of their request. It implied, that no brewer or retailer of strong beer or ale should be exposed to any vexatious proceedings, or otherwise molested for raising the price of malt-liquors in proportion to the taxes on these necessaries; and that, on the other hand, they should not be allowed to mix it on any pretence whatfoever, after its being guaged by an officer of the excise. This interpolition of the legislature had the defired effect; it not only restrained the mob from committing any acts of outrage, but tended greatly to abate their clamour by quieting their suspicions with respect to fraud on the brewer's part, or the least adulteration of their favorite beverage.

VII. A great deal of confusion was also prevented by some wise and wholesome amendments of the militia laws. They were very properly reduced into one act, where all the regulations were placed in due order, and mated with the utmost clearness and precision. An

to serve, and such as were exempted from any compulfion. The former were to be chosen by ballot, as before; or otherwise the parish officers, with the confent of the inhabitants, were authorised to provide volunteers, by a rate on the parish, in proportion to that for the relief of their poor. Thus every man was obliged to pay his quota; and all parishes had it in their power to keep their useful hands at home, and to employ the

idle and diffolute in the service of their country.

VIII. As a check upon the cruelties, which were frongly suspected to be exercised by the nurses of parish children, a law was enacted for keeping an annual register of those infants in every parish, under the age of four, a time of life in which they were more particularly exposed to the barbarity of their nurses. The overfeers of the poor were faid, not only to have connived at fuch inhuman practices, but even to have given the preference to those women who proved themselves most dexterous in dispatching the unhappy orphans committed to their charge. By means of public registers it would always be known in what parishes the greatest mortality prevailed among these children; and it was therefore hoped that the fear of farther inquiry and of final detection, would oblige both nurses and overfeers to pay a little more regard to their duty, and to the dictates of humanity.

IX. It would be a fort of ingratitude for public fervices not to take notice of the encouragement given in the fame fession to various projects of the most beneficial tendency. One was the extension of the duke of Bridgewater's navigable canels. A bill readily passed through both houses for enabling his grace to carry on his admirable plan from Longford Bridge to the river Mersey, which was to open a communication with Liverpool. The branches of this inland navigation have since been extended to all the manufacturing towns of the adjoining counties; and the duke lived to complete an undertaking of greater magnitude and of more na-

tional utility than had ever before been attempted by

any individual.

X. Another scheme which had for its object the better supplying of London and Westminster with fresh fish by land-carriage from different parts of the kingdom, received the fanction of parliament. This scheme conceived and digested by a private gentleman called Blake, a descendant of the celebrated admiral Blake. was first patronised by the society for the encouragement of arts, who advanced a confiderable fum for carrying it into execution; and the metropolis was in a little time supplied with great plenty and variety of exa cellent fish, by the industry, and ingenuity of the projector. But notwithstanding these public-spirited efforts, and the concurrence of the legislature in regulating the fifthery, the finisher arts of monopolists foon prevailed; and the fish-markets have ever fince remained under the controul of a combination of wealthy. individuals.

XI. Rewards for the discovery of the longitude had long been the object of an express law; but it was now, deemed necessary to render that act more effectual by extending the benefit of it to persons who should make any fatisfactory progress towards so desirable an end. though their experiments might fall short of its full. accomplishment. In confequence of this new bill, a. board of longitude was held at the admiralty to confider the merit of some fate attempts which had been made to supply that grand desideratum in the art of navigation. Mr. Harrison, a clock-maker of London. had contrived a curious time-piece, which, under the direction of his fon, was tried in a voyage to the West-Indies, and found to fucceed infinitely beyond any thing hitherto invented for the same purpose, He and his fon were immediately rewarded with a grant of fifteen hundred pounds; and, the year after, he obtained from parliament five thousand pounds more, for discovering the principles on which his instrument was confirmed. Mr. Irwin, a native of Ireland, had also

contrived

A. D. 1761. GEORGE III. 1 145 contrived a marine chair, by means of which the immerfions and emersions of Jupiter's fatellites might be accurately observed in the roughest weather at sea, and the longitude, of course, ascertained. After some satisfactory trials of this machine, five hundred pounds were bestowed on the inventor as the recompence of his ingenuity.

XII. To this account of the most remarkable proceedings of the new parliament, during its failt fession, it is proper to add, that befides the other fupplies voted for the service of the year, the house of commons, after a short debate, concurred in granting his majesty one million upon account, for the purpoles specified in the following message, which was laid before the house on the eleventh of May, and taken into confideration on the

thirteenth :

XIII. "His majefty relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and confidering that in this conjuncture, emergencies may arife, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; and his majesty also taking into his most serious consideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, an ancient and natural ally of his crown, is threatened by the powers now in open war with his majesty, and of what importance the preservation of that kingdom is to the commercial interests of this country, is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war incurred, or to be incurred for the service of the year 1762; and to take all fuch measures as may be necessary to disappoint, or defeat any enterprites, or defigns of his enemies against his majesty, or his allies, and as the exigency of affairs may require."

XIV. In the debate, to which this meffage gave rife, Mr. Pitt supported, with becoming consistency, the refolution of the committee of fupply. But he and one of his friends betrayed too much eagerness to connect

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XV. Both houses sat a few days longer to complete the business then before them; and, on the second of June, his majefty put an end to the fession with a speech. in which he expressed the highest approbation of the zeal, unanimity and dispatch, so signally manifested in the course of their proceedings. He said that his own fentiments respecting war and peace continued invariably the same, and that it gave him great satisfaction to find them confirmed by the voice of his parliament. He took notice of a late change in the government of Ruffia, and of its probable consequences: he mentioned the rupture with Spain, and the danger that threatened Portugal, as proofs of the wisdom and necessity of the vigorous measures which had been resolved upon : he pointed out some of the happy effects already produced by these measures, in the conquest of Martinico, and the acquisition of many other valuable settlements in the West-Indies: he lamented the heavy burthens, which the exigencies of the public fervice still made it necesfary to impose upon his people; but added, that his utmost care would be to promote the exactest ceconomy confishent with the safety of his kingdoms, and the good faith and honour of his crown : he particularly thanked the commons for the ample provision they had made for the queen; and then at the close of his speech, addreffing himself to both houses, "my lords and gentlemen," faid he, " I have the fullest persualion that you will continue to diffuse in your several counties that fpirit of concord which you have yourselves so " fleadily exerted in parliament : and you may be afof fured that I will, on my part, return your zeal and s and affection for my person and government, by a constant attention to whatever may contribute to the " ease of my subjects; and that IT IS MY ARDENT WISH

A. D. 1762. GEORGE III. 147. WISH TO FOUND THE GLORIES OF MY REIGN ON THE UNION OF MY PEOPLE, AND ON THE WELFARE AND PROSPERITY OF THESE MY "KINGDOMS!"

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XVI. No remarks are necessary to heighten the patriotism of a sentiment so striking and admirable : but fome other parts of his majefty's speech require illustration, as they refer to events, an account of which could not have been well interwoven with the details of parliamentary bufiness. Those events were an extraordinary revolution in favor of the king of Pruffia, the invasion of Portugal by the Bourbon confederacy, and the fuccess of the British arms in other quarters of the globe. An adherence to the order in which his majesty took a view of those different objects will keep each of them in its proper place, one rifing above another in a just scale of importance to the English reader; and may also greatly contribute to preserve a distinctness of narration amidst an infinite variety of occurrences.

XVII. The hopeless situation of the king of Prussia at the close of the last 'campaign has been already defcribed. The lofs of Colberg, on one fide, and of Schweidnitz, on the other, left his dominions almost without a barrier; and his army was too much reduced to face any of the invaders in the open field. No resource of policy, no effort of skill or heroism could any longer be tried with the least probability of success. At this alarming crisis, the storm just ready to burst upon his head, was happily diffipated by one of those unexpected events which give a fudden turn to the fortune of nations, after all the means of human forefight and exertion have failed. His most dangerous and inveterate enemy, the empress of Russia, died on the second of January, and was succeeded by her nephew, the duke of Holstein, a prince of very different sentiments. As. none, however, but those who were most intimately acquainted with his character and disposition, could pretend to determine whether he would abandon or purfue the fystem of his predecessor, the eyes of all Europe were anxiously turned towards the court of Petersburg, in order to observe the direction of his early councils.

XVIII. The new czar, who ascended the throne by the name of Peter III. began his reign with some very laudable and popular regulations. The first use he made of his absolute power was to set the Russian nobility and gentry free, and to put them on a footing with those of the same rank in the other more moderate governments of Europe. He abolished the private chancery, a kind of state-inquisition: he recalled many unhappy exiles from Siberia; and extending his benign views to his subjects of all conditions, he lessened the taxes upon certain necessaries of life, to the great relief of the poor. His foreign politics, in which Europe was principally concerned, feemed to be governed by the same mild spirit. He ordered a memorial to be delivered, on the twenty third of February, to the minifters of his allies, in which he declared, That, in order to procure the re-establishment of peace, as he preferred to every other confideration the first law which God prescribed to sovereigns, the preservation of the people intrusted to them, he was ready to facrifice all the conquests made by the arms of Russia during the war, in hopes that the allied courts would, on their part, equally prefer the reftoration of peace and tranquillity to the advantages which they might expect from the war, but which they could obtain, only by a continuance of the effusion of human blood,

XIX. This declaration, however, was not made merely from motives of humanity. Beside an extravagant and childish admiration of the king of Prussia, Peter was ambitious of recovering from Denmark the dutchy of Slewick, to which he had some claims as the duke of Holstein. His predilection for his native country rendered this object more valuable in his eyes than all the conquests of his predecessor; but he knew that he could not prosecute the attainment of it with sufficient vigour or likelihood of success, while the war

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XX. The king of Prussia lost no time to profit by this great, and almost miraculous revolution in his favor. The load which had so long oppressed him, and against which he had borne up with astonishing fortitude, being now much lightened, he was again enabled to exert the full powers of his genius against his remaining enemies. His first object was the recovery of Schweidnitz, the next the expulsion of the Austrians out of Silesia; and in the attainment of these important ends he was greatly affished by the valour and inilitary skill of his brother, who gained a signal victory, on the twelsth of May, over the Austrians and Imperialists near Freyberg in Saxony. By this blow prince Henry

* The empress-queen expressed her readiness to co-operate in the salutary work of peace; but desired his imperial majesty to surnish her with the means of beginning a negociation for that purpose on honourable terms. The reply made by the king of France carried with it a much severer sting. He appealed to the proofs he himself had given of disinteresticates, humanity, and an abhorrence of the effusion of him had blood: but he observed, at the same time, that his paternal tenderness, which made the happiness and preservation of his subjects a duty to him, could not make him forget the first law that God prescribes to sovereigns, even that which constitutes the public safety, and fixes the condition of nations and empires, sidelity in executing treaties, and punctuality in performing engagements to their sull extent, preferably to every other condition.

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became

GEORGE 111. A. D. 1762. became fo fully mafter of that electorate, that the Auftrians found it necessary to withdraw a considerable body of troops from the war in Silefia, to prevent, if possible, his making irruptions into the heart of Bohemia. Marshal Dann, however, with a large army, still occupied some eminences in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, by which he was enabled to protect that city. But the king of Pruffia, being joined by the Russian troops in the latter end of lune, undertook to dislodge the Austrian general from those advantageous posts, and finally succeeded. As a direct attack was found to be impracticable, the king had recourse to a variety of masterly movements, which made his adverfary apprehensive for the fafety of his principal magazine, and even that his communication with Bohemia might be cut off. The cautious Daun accordingly fell back to the frontiers of Silefia, and left Schweidnitz exposed. His Prussian majesty immediately prepared for the fiege; whilst different detachments of his troops, some on the fide of Saxony, others on that of Silefia. penetrated deep into Bohemia, laid many parts of the country under contribution, and foread universal alarm. A body of Russian irregulars also made an irruption into the same kingdom, and there retaliated on the Austrians those cruel ravages, which, at the instigation of the court of Vienna, the same barbarous enemy had formerly committed on the Prussian dominions.

XXI. Whilft the indefatigable Frederic was thus conducting, with equal spirit and ability, that bold plan of operations which unexpected circumstances had enabled him to form, he was threatened with a sudden reverse of fortune, in consequence of another revolution in Russia. Peter III. in his rage for reform, made more new regulations in a few weeks, than a prudent prince would have hazarded in a long reign. His first measures, as before observed, seemed well calculated to procure him the affections of his people; but, being of a rash and irregular turn of mind, he in many instances shocked their prejudices, even while he con-

fulted

GEORGE HIL A. D. 1762. fulted their interests. They could give nim but little credit for his early professions of humanity, when they faw that, instead of any fincere and rational endeavours to put a ftop to the calamities of war, he had brought in new subjects of dispute, and by threatening Denmark. left not a fingle power in the north in a state of affured tranquillity. The preference he so manifestly gave to the chance of an inconfiderable conquest in Holstein over the folid and valuable acquisitions made by his predeceffor; his boundless admiration of a prince with whom Ruffia had been fo lately and fo long in a flate of the most violent hostility; his little regard for his own dignity in foliciting a command in the Pruffian fervice. and, upon receiving it, displaying all the marks of an immoderate and puerile fatisfaction; but, above all, the preparations he was making, in the immature flate of his government, to quit his own empire, and to go into Germany, for the fake of an interview with that monarch, must have given the politicians of his country the most contemptible opinion of his understanding. disgusted the Russian nobility, by his flagrant partiality. to foreigners : he gave the like offence to all the national forces by constantly preferring his Holstein guards, and by the change he made in favor of the Pruffian uniform, to the exclusion of that, in which the Russians thought they had so often afferted the honour of their country. But what he did in matters of religion was fill more impolitic. He had been educated a Lutheran; and though he conformed to the Greek church, in order to qualify himself for the succesfion, he never shewed much respect to that mode of worship, to the rites and doctrines of which his subjects had been always extremely attached. Some innoval tions he made in regard to images excited an alarm that he was about to change the whole system; and these fears were increased by the suggestions of the clergy, whom he had imprudently provoked by too bare-faced an attempt to ftrip them of the greater part of their revenues, and an order, which though of lefs moment.

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be no longer diffinguished by beards,"

XXII. Whilst he was taking these steps to alienate the minds of the people in general, and especially of those bodies whole attachment it was his great interest to secure, he had not the good fortune to live in union with his own family. He had long flighted his confort, the present empress, a woman of a masculine understanding, by whose counsels he might have profited; and lived in a very public manner with the counters of Woronzoff, to whom he seemed devoted with so strong a passion, that it was generally believed he had some thoughts of shutting the empress up in a convent, and of raising his mistress to the throne. The distatisfied part of the nobility, clergy, and chief officers of the army, encouraged by this domestic dissension, assembled in the capital during the czar's absence at one of his country feats, deposed him formally, and invested his wife with the imperial enfigns. She put herfelf at the head of the mal-contents, and marched without delay in quest of her husband. He was indulging himself. in indolent amusements at a house of pleasure near the fea shore, when the terrible news reached him. - As foon as he recovered from the first shock, he attempted to escape to Holstein, but was seized and thrown into prison, after having been induced by the vain hope of life to fign a paper, in which he declared his conviction : of his inability to govern the empire, and his fense of the distress it must be involved in were he to continue at the head of affairs.* This cowardly facrifice of

* Translation of the paper, in which Peter III was weak enough to become the murderer of his own reputation.

"During the short space of my absolute reign over the empire of Russia, I became sensible that I was not able to support so great a burthen, and that my abilities were not equal to the task of governing so great an empire, either as a sovereign, or in any other capacity whatever. I also foresaw the great troubles which must have arisen thence, and must

glooms of adungeon.

XXIII. Catherine II. who now assumed the reins of empire, purfued a line of conduct almost diametrically opposite to that of her infatuated husband. Though a foreigner herfelf, the wifely difiniffed all foreigners from her confidence and service: the sent away the Holstein guards; and, in their stead, chose Russians, whose ancient uniform was revived with new luftre, the empress herself frequently appearing in it: the restored to the clergy their revenues and the privilege of wearing beards: she conferred all the great offices of state on native Russians; and entirely threw herfelf on the affections of that people to whom fhe owed her elevation. It was even supposed, that, in compliance with their prejudices, the would disclaim and annul the treaty concluded between the late czar and the king of Prussia, which was a very unpopular measure at Petersburg. But fortunately for Frederic. the new empress did not think her fituation sufficiently fecure to engage in foreign hostilities. It is also faid, that upon fearching among her husband's papers for

have been followed with the total ruin of the empire, while

they covered me with eternal difgrace.

Marie

"After having therefore feriously reflected thereon, I declare without constraint, and in the most solemn manner, to the Russian empire, and to the whole universe, that I for ever renounce the government of the said empire, never hereafter desiring to reign therein, either as an absolute sovereign, or under any other form of government; never wishing to aspire thereto, or to use any means, of any sort, for that purpose.

"As a pledge of which, I swear fincerely, before God and all the world, to this present renunciation, written and

figned this twenty ninth of June, 1762. O. S.

" PETER."

154 GEORGE III. A. D. 1762. the Prussian monarch's correspondence, she found that his majesty had disapproved of all Peter's violent meameasures, and had counselled him to be tender of his confort, to defift from his pretentions to Slefwick, and not to attempt any changes in the religion, or the fundamental laws of his country. Letters of this kind must have tended very much to confirm her in her pacific disposition. She accordingly declared to the Prussian minister at her court, " that she was resolved " to observe inviolably, in all points, the perpetual " peace concluded under the preceding reign; but " that she had thought proper, nevertheless, to order back to Ruffia, by the nearest roads, all her troops " in Silefia, Pruffia, and Pomerania *." And although. this change from a first alliance to a mere neutrality made no small difference in the state of the king of Pruffia's affairs; yet it must be regarded, all things confidered, as an escape scarcely less wonderful than the former, especially as all the important places, which the Russians had with so much bloodshed acquired, were faithfully reftored to that monarch.

XXVI. His Pruffian majesty, instead of being discouraged by the order sent for the return of the Russians, only acted with the more vigour. He attacked Marshal Daun the day after its arrival, but before the news had reached the Austrian camp, and drove him, by terror, no less than force of arms, from the heights of Buckersdorf, with considerable loss. He next invested Schweidnitz in person; and obliged that much contested town, though defended by a garrison of nine thousand men, to surrender, after a siege of two months, in spite of the utmost efforts of Laudohn and Daun to obstruct his operations. The moment he found himself master of this city, and eventually of all

^{*} She recalled, at the fame time, the forces that were advancing against the Danes for the recovery of Sleswick; and thereby relieved the king of Denmark from the necessity of continuing the vigorous and expensive preparations he had made for its defence.

* This battle was fought on the twenty-ninth of October, when Prince Henry, even before the arrival of the re-inforcement from Silefia, attacked the united army of Imperialifts and Austrians under General Stolberg. The action began at day-break, and lasted till two in the asternoon. The enemy being entirely routed, abandoned the field of battle and the town of Freyberg to the Prussians, who also took near fix thousand prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and several other trophies of victory.

which were paid by the industrious and free city of Nuremberg. Many of the princes and states found themselves obliged to sign a neutrality, in order to save their territories from farther ravages; and most others were so disabled by the late defeat in Saxony, or exhausted by the subsequent incursions, that no prospect remained of their being able to surnish, for next cam-

thority.

XXV. The other part of the German war, which rested wholly on the support of Great Britain, was pushed with a degree of spirit and perseverance by no means inferior to those fignal exertions of the Prusfian arms. The forces under Prince Ferdinand being amply provided with all necessaries, and recruited to the number of one hundred thousand effective men. were the first to take the field; and soon found an opportunity of striking a blow, the confequences of which were not recovered by the enemy, during the remainder of the campaign. This did the allies the greater honour, because the French armies had also been augmented, fo as fill to preferve their former fuperiority of numbers; but their generals were changed. Marshal Broglio was recalled, and the command of the army on the Weser was given to his rival, the prince of Soubife, affifted by Marshal d'Etrées; while the army on the Lower Rhine was committed to the direction of the prince of Condé. The hereditary prince was posted with a strong detachment in the bishopric of Munster, to check the progress of the latter; and Prince Ferdinand in person, with the main body of his forces, lay behind the Dymel, to make head against the former, and, if possible, to strip them of their conquests in Hesse. Their numbers and the strength of their position seemed equally discouraging to such an attempt. Their infantry confifted of one hundred battalions: that of the allies was composed but of fixty. The ground, on which the French were encamped, near the village of Graebenstein, in the fron tiers of Hesse, had been very judiciously chosen, both for command of the country, and the difficulty of approaching them. Their center occupied an advantageous eminence: their left wing was almost inaccessible, owing to several deep ravines; and their right was covered by the adjoining village, by feveral rivulets, and a large detachment under one of their beff officers ..

GEORGE III. A. D. 17621 officers, Monfieur Caftries. In fuch a fituation, they imagined they had nothing to fear, particularly as a conaderable corps of the allied army under General Luckner was employed at some distance in watching the motions of Prince Xavier of Saxony; fo that they thought it impossible for troops thus separated to unite in any fudden attack on their camp. Prince Ferdinand availed himself of their security. He sent proper instructions to Luckner, who leaving a party of Heffian huffars behind him to amule the prince of Saxony, and marching full speed in the night with the rest. croffed the Wefer, turned the right of the French army, and, without being discovered, placed himself upon their rear. General Sporken had orders to advance in another direction, and to charge the same wing in flank. Prince Ferdinand was to fall upon the center; while the honour and danger of attacking their left wing were configned to the marquis of Granby. All the necessary preparations were made with so much indement, celerity, and good order, that the French had no intimation of the defign before they found themselves attacked with the utmost impetuolity in front, flank, and rear. The right wing, under Caftries, retired without much loss, and in tolerable order; but the rest of the army must have been totally routed, if Monsieur Stainville, who commanded on the left, had not thrown himfelf with the flower of the French infantry into a wood, which enabled him for some time to frop the career of the victors. His brave corps was a devoted facrifice. All but two battalions were taken or cut to pieces. The other bodies, covered by this refolute manœuvre, precipitately escaped to the other fide of the Fulda, or took shelter under the cannon of Caffel. About three thouland were made prisoners. and, among them, almost two hundred officers. The loss of the allies was inconsiderable. The English who were most engaged, had only a few men killed, and no officer of rank but Lieutenant-colonel Town-VOL. I. thend.

thend, who fell with great honour to himself, and to

the regret of the whole army.

XXVI. This action, which took place on the twenty-fourth of June, was a prelude to a feries of hold, masterly, and well-connected enterprises. Whilst the French, under the hurry and confusion of their late disaster, were unable to provide against sudden accidents, the marquis of Granby and Lord Frederic Cavendish, at the head of a large body of British and Hanoverian troops, appeared thirty miles hehind them, with an intention to cut off their communication with Frankfort, whence they drew all their sublistence. In this emergency, Rochambeau collected some brigades at Homburg to oppose the defign of the English commanders; but his party, after a vigorous reliftance, was dispersed; and almost all the important posts in the fouth of Heffe fell into the hands of the allies. To the north they were equally fuccessful. They obliged Prince Zavier, with his Saxon troops, to abandon his advanced situation in the territories of Hanover, and to leave the French garrison at Gottingen , without support. The forces there, despairing of their ability to defend it, foon evacuated the place, happy in being able to effect their escape, though with great management and difficulty. Some other advantages were gained near Munden, where eleven hundred of the enemy were made prisoners, the intrenchments of their left wing were feized, and all the works destroyed. Thus haraffed on every fide, they had no resource but to call the army of the Lower Rhine to their affiftance. Being refolved not to hazard an engagement before its arrival, they quitted the heights of Mulfingen, though a post of the utmost strength and consequence; fell back a confiderable diftance behind the Fulda; and left Cassel uncovered, but not defenceles, as, in their retreat, they threw into it a garrison of ten thoufand men, to refift any immediate attempts that might be made by Prince Ferdinand. He began the fiege. however, without lofs of time; nor did he relinquish that

that object, notwithstanding the defeat of the hereditary prince by the prince of Condé at Johannisberg, in which the former lost above three thousand men, and was himself dangerously wounded. After a variety of subsequent efforts, on the part of the united French armies, to relieve Cassel, they were at length forced to abandon it to its sate; and the garrison surrendered on the first of November to the victorious arms of the allies, who closed with this exploit the career of their

military operations *.

XXVII. The events of this campaign in Germany. though diffinguished for their brilliancy and magnitude, were not of so much real importance to Great Britain as those which took place at the same time on a narrower and less splendid theatre in the south of Europe. One of the first schemes projected by the courts of Verfailles and Madrid, after their avowed junction. was an attack upon the kingdom of Portugal, by means of which they hoped at least to involve England in a new land war, and to divert her ftrength and attention from distant conquests, or naval enterprises. It was not, indeed, likely that fhe would tamely fuffer her old ally to become the victim of unjust and unprovoked hostilities, or that she would relinquish, without a struggle, the vast advantages of her commercial intercourse with that country, of which she had long been confidered as the guardian. Besides, the Portuguele, repoling in her protection, were totally unprowided with the means of felf-defence. Their army had been suffered to moulder away, and the part of it that

* Prince Ferdinand would have prolonged the campaign, though the feafon was so far advanced, had not the figning of the preliminaries of peace been notified in the two armies, about a forteight after the surrender of Cassel. When this intelligence arrived, he was preparing to lay siege to Ziegenhayn, the only place of strength in Hesse, that still remained in the hands of the enemy. He was, perhaps, too eager to shew, that the necessity of making peace ought not to be ascribed to the circumstances of that part of the war which had been

committed to his care."

GEORGE HL A. D. 1762. remained was without discipline, and without officers. Their fortresses on the frontiers had also been so much neglected, that none of them was in a condition to fultain a regular fiege. The marine was not on a more respectable footing; about fix or seven ships of the line, and a few frigates, composed all the naval force that was fit for fervice. To compleat this picture of their national weakness, it must be added that the kingdom was not yet recovered from the earthquake which laid the capital in ruins, and from the civil convulsion that caused so much blood to be shed upon the scaffold. The throne was endangered by the very means taken to secure it. The number of executions ferved only to increase the difgust of the nobility, many of whom were the friends or relations of the unhappy The expulsion of the jesuits was also resented by the pope, in whose opinions the rest of the clerge. were too ready to concur; and the body of the people. enflaved by the most abject and blind superstition, made light of their allegiance to a fovereign at enmity with

XXVIII. Such was the state of the kingdom of Portugal, when the Spanish forces marched towards its defenceless frontiers, and the ministers of France and Spain presented to the court of Lisbon a joint memorial, in order to perfuade his most faithful majesty to enter into the alliance of the two crowns, and to co-operate in their scheme for the humiliation of Great-Britain. In that memorial, they infifted largely on the tyranny exercised by England over all other powers, especially in maritime affairs; and which the kings of Spain and Portugal were equally commanded by the ties of blood and their common interest to oppole. They concluded with declaring, that as foon as his most faithful majesty had taken his resolution, which they doubted not would prove favorable, their troops were ready to enter Portugal and garrison the fortrelles of that kingdom, in order to avert the danger to which it might otherwise be exposed from the naval turn force

the Holy See.

in Indicate to

force of Great Britain. To this extraordinary memorial the two ministers added, that they were ordered by their courts to demand a categorical answer in four days, and that any farther deliberation would be con-

fidered as a negative.

XXIX. The king of Portugal's fituation was now truly critical. If, contrary to the established connections of his crown, to its supposed interests, and in violation of the faith of treaties, he should engage in this proffered alliance, he must expect to see his most valuable settlements, Brazil and Goa, fall a prey to his ancient and injured ally, and Lisbon and Oporto, his chief cities, laid in ashes by the thunder of the English navy. Nor was this the worst, Having admitted garrisons into his principal places of strength, the implied condition of his accession to the Bourbon confederacy, he must necessarily lay his account with being reduced to the abject state of a vassal of Spain. If, on the other hand, he should adhere to his engagements. and refelve to maintain his honour and independency, an army of fixty thousand Spaniards was ready to enter his kingdom, and reduce it to the condition of a conquered province.

XXX. His most faithful majesty's firmness, on so trying an occasion, is worthy of applause. In answer to the insulting proposition of the house of Bourbon he observed, with judgment and temper, that his alliance with England was ancient, and confequently could give no reasonable offence at the present crisis: that it was purely defensive, and therefore innocent in all respects: that the late sufferings of Portugal disabled her, were the even willing, from taking part in an offensive war, into the calamities of which neither the love he hore to his subjects as a father, nor the duty by which he was bound to them as a king, would fuffer him to plunge them. The Bourbon courts denied that this alliance was purely defensive, or entirely innocent; and for this altonishing reason, that the defenfive alliance is converted into an offensive one, " from

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the fituation of the Portuguese dominions, and the nature of the English power." The English fleets, faid they, cannot keep the fea in all feafons, nor cruife on the coasts best calculated for cutting off the French and Spanish navigation, without the harbours and the friendly affiftance of Portugal: "nor," added they, " could those haughty islanders insult all the maritime powers of Europe, if the riches of Portugal did not pass into their hands," They also endeavoured to awaken the jealoufy of his most faithful majesty, by representing his kingdom as under the yoke of England; and told him, that he ought to be thankful for " the necessity which they had laid upon him to make use of his reason, in order to take the road of his glory,

and embrace the common interest."

XXXI. Although the king of Portugal was fenfible, that the necessity here alluded to was the immediate march of the Spanish army to take possession of his dominions, he was not intimidated from his honourable resolution. The treaties of league and commerce, subfifting between Great Britain and Portugal, were fuch, he maintained, as the laws of God, the laws of nature, and the laws of nations have always deemed inpocent. He entreated their most Christian and Catholic majesties to open their eyes to the crying injustice of turning upon Portugal the hostilities kindled against Great Britain: to confider, that they were giving an example which would lead to the utter destruction of mankind; that there was an end of public fafety, if neutral powers were to be attacked, because they have entered into defensive alliances with the powers at war; that if their troops should invade his dominions, he would therefore, in vindication of his neutrality, endeavour to repel them with all his forces and those of his allies. He concluded with declaring, "That " it would affect him lefs, though reduced to the last " extremity, of which the Supreme Judge was the fole " arbiter, to let the last tile of his palace fall, and to " fee his faithful subjects spill the last drop of their

er blood,

blood, than to facrifice, together with the honour of his crown, all that Portugal held most dear, and to submit, by such extraordinary means, to become the unheard-of example to all pacific powers, who would no longer be able to enjoy the benefit of neutrality, whenever a war should be kindled between other powers with whom the former were connected by defensive treaties." In consequence of this magnatimous declaration, the ministers of France and Spain immediately left Lisbon; and their departure was soon followed by a joint denunciation of war against Portu-

gal, in the name of their most Christian and Catholic

XXXII. From the account already given of the state of Portugal at this crisis, it is easy to conceive how unable the must have been of herfelf to refult so formidable a combination. Yet, strange as it may seem, her very distresses proved in some respects serviceable to her. The extreme barrenness of the country rendered it difficult for an army, either of friends or enemies to Sublist in it. The badness of the roads, and the frequency and fleepness of the mountains, which occupy the greatest part of that kingdom, made a rapid progress impracticable, and facilitated the only defence which the armed pealantry, the chief forces of the country, were qualified to make; for the defiles in many places are of fuch a nature, as to be capable of being maintained by a small and undisciplined body. against very numerous and very regular forces. The danger also from without appeared at once to put a stop to all internal fends and jealousies; and people of every rank, from the highest to the lowest, were animated with fuch a fincere and inveterate hatred to the Spanish name; and were filled with fo much terror at the prospect of falling a second time under the government of their old tyrants, that great hopes were entertained of their exerting themselves to the utmost on this occasion, and of their roufing that martial spirit, for which the nation THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T had been formerly distinguished.

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XXXIII. But

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XXXIII. But the grand reliance of his most Faith ful majesty was on the support of England, for whole fake and in whose quarrel he had been drawn into the unequal contest. His embassador at London explained to the ministry his master's alarming lituation, and urged with great propriety and force the justice of his claims to the most immediate and effectual relief. Befides a formal demand of the fuccours stipulated by subfifting treaties, he expressed a desire that his master should be supplied with a number of able officers to command, train, and conduct the forces of Portugal. which had been long disused to war and that his Britannic majesty would continue to favor him with such farther help/as his preffing necessities might require. The ready and liberal vote of parliament when this matter was laid before them, and the dispatch used by ministry in forwarding the defired affistance, will do the nation immortal honour. The greater the weakness of Portugal was, the more conspicuous were the magnanimity and resources of Great Britain, who alone feemed to balance all Europe, and was able in the close of an expensive war, to prop up by her generous support the tottering fortune of so feeble an ally. She sent to Portugal officers, troops, artillery, arms, military stores, provisions, money, every thing which could enable the Portuguese to exert their natural strength, and every thing which could supply that strength where it was deficient.

XXXIV. Before the actual commencement of hostilities, lord Tyrawley, a nobleman of great military talents and experience, and who had formerly resided as ambassador at Lisbon, was sent thither as plenipotentiary, with instructions to examine the state of the Portuguese forces, and to assist the ministry of that kingdom with his best advice in forming their army, and in making proper dispositions for the defence of their frontiers. He was also to have the command of the British auxiliaries, consisting of about eight thousand troops, partly drawn from Belleisle, and partly

one Ireland, where two regiments of roman catholics had been raised for this service. But his lordship, though in other respects very highly accomplished both as a general and statesman, was rather proud and imperuous. He took offence at the conduct of the king of Portugal's ministers, at the want of vigour in their councils, and at their unwillingness to adopt any of his spirited suggestions. In the dispatches he sent home, his lordship complained, that they had misrepresented the state of their forces to the court of Great Britain; that they had not taken any proper steps to secure their frontier places; that they amnsed him with general promifes, and evalive answers, and started frivolous objections to the execution of those measures which he propoled for the operations of the war. He even charged them with want of fincerity, and made no scruple of hinting a fuspicion that the rupture between Portugal and Spain was a mere collusion, to make a diversion of the British troops and treasure in favor of the latter. As these suspicions were evidently the effect of disgust and caprice, his lordship was recalled, very early in the campaign, from a fituation where he could be no longer meful.

XXXV. When the Bourbon courts made war against Portugal, the declared object was to cut off Great Britain from the use of the ports of that kingdom. As they did not think it possible to attain this object by naval operations, they attempted it by military ones, and aimed their principal endeavours at the two great ports to which the English principally resort, Oporto and Lishon. With this view three inroads were proposed to be made, one to the north, another more to the touth, and the third in the middle provinces, to preserve a communication between the two former.

XXXVI. The first army that entered upon the execution of this plan, was commanded by the marquis de Sarria. It penetrated into the north east angle of Portugal, and advanced towards Miranda. This town, though not in a good state of desence, might have held

out for some time: but a powder magazine having blown up by accident, the fortifications were ruined; and the Spaniards, before they had raifed their first battery, marched into the town by the breaches in the wall. They met with still less opposition at Braganza, a considetable city, from which the royal family of Portugal derives its ducal titles. The garrison retired with precipitation at their approach, and the magistrates presented the keys of the town to the Spanish commander. The town of Moncorvo furrendered in the fame manner to one of their detachments; and every thing was cleared before them to the banks of the Douro. A party under count O'Rielly made a forced march of fourteen leagues, in two days, to the city of Chaves, which was immediately evacuated. By these successes they became masters of almost the whole of the extensive province of Tralos Montes, and their progress spread a general alarm. Oporto was almost given up as lost; and the admiralty of England prepared transports to carry off the effects of the British factory. However, the body which had traversed this province without resistance, was repulsed in attempting to cross the river Douro. The inhabitants of the country, animated and guided by some Enelish officers, with a re-inforcement of regular troops, seized a difficult pass, and drove the enemy back to Torre de Moncorvo. In ravaging the open country, the Spanish soldiers committed some barbarities on the peafants; which were afterwards feverely retaliated. The common people, on both fides, naturally ferocious, had not been sufficiently inured to war, to moderate its fury, and reduce it under laws: an inveterate enmity sublisted between them; and, in every encounter, the victorious party attended only to the dictates of rancour and revenge.

XXXVII. Another corps of Spanish troops, which took the central route, in order, as before intimated, to keep up an easy communication between the forces employed in the northern and southern expeditions, entered the province of Beira, at the villages called Val de

la Mula and Val de Coelha. They were joined by ftrong detachments, amounting to almost the whole army in Tralos Montes, and immediately laid fiege to Almeida, the strongest and best provided place on the frontiers of Portugal. Belides, it was of the greatest importance from its middle lituation, as the possession of it would greatly facilitate the operations upon every fide, and would especially tend to forward an attempt upon Lifbon, the grand object, towards which, at this time, all the endeavours of the Spaniards feem to have been directed. The trenches were opened on the twenty fifth of July : next day the betiegers were reinforced by eight thousand French auxiliaries; and on the twentyfifth of August the garrison capitulated, after having made a much longer and more refolute defence than was at first expected. This conquest left all the adjoining country at the mercy of the invaders. They fpread themselves over the whole territory of Castel Branco, a principal district of the province of Beira, making their way to the fouthward, until they approached the banks of the Tagus.

XXXVIII. This rapid career of the Spaniards, was not, however, of long continuance. Lord Tyrawley's disputes with the Portuguese ministry had hitherto prevented the allies from acting in perfect harmony and concert against the enemy. But after his recal, and the arrival from Germany of a very celebrated officer, who was appointed commander in chief of all the forces, the affairs of the country began quickly to assume a different appearance. This officer was the Count de la Lippe Buckeburg, who had commanded the artillery of the British army in Westphalia during the whole course of the war, and who had given the most unequivocal proofs of his valour and capacity. He was accompanied by one of the princes of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to the queen of Great Britain, who refolved to make this campaign in Portugal. He also found at the head of the British troops some generals well qualified to affish him both in council and in the field. Lord Tyrawley had left behind him his fecond in command the earl of Loudon, a man of great experience and fagacity. The next post was failed by lieutepant-general Townshend, who had served with very high reputation in America; and the subordinates were lord George Lenox, with the brigadier-generals Crawford and Burgoyne, all of them officers of approved merit. As the Count de la Lippe was an entire stranger to all the subjects of debate, which had existed between the late British commander and the court of Lisbon, more unanimity was now likely to prevail: the spirits of the whole nation began to revive; and the hopes then formed of more successful exertions

were fully justified by the event.

XXXIX. The third body of Spanish troops, destined for the fouthern inroad into Portugal, affembled on the frontiers of Estremadura, with an intention of penetrating into the province of Alentejo. - Had this third corps been joined to the others already in Portugal. it would probably have formed fuch an army as might, in spite of any obstruction, have forced its way to Lifbon a had it acted seperately, it might have greatly diftracted the defence, fo as to enable fome other corps to penetrate to that city. It was necessary to prevent, if possible, their entrance into Portugal; fince their mere entrance would have been almost equal to a victory on their fide. The Count de la Lippe, therefore, formed a delign of attacking an advanced party of them in a town on the frontiers, called Valencia d'Alcantara, where he heard they had amafied confiderable magazines. The conduct of this enterprise was committed to Brigadier-General Burgoyne. This active and judicious officer, though at a distance of five days march, and in fpite of all the disappointments and obstructions to which fervices of this kind are to liable, when they cannot be executed immediately, effected a complete furprise of the enemy on the morning of the twenty-leventh of August. He hoped to have reached the place the night before. and had made the disposition for attack accordingly. But finding himfelf overtaken by day-light, he altered

A. D. 1762. his plan, and advancing with his own dragoons and a finall party of irregular cayalry in full gallop, he entered the town of Valencia fword in hand; dispersed the guards that were in the great fquare; and fecured the entrances into it with very little difficulty. The reft of his forces, confifting of all the British grenadiers, and eleven companies of Portuguese grenadiers, with some infantry and a few armed peafants, foon came up to fupport their gallant leader. As the grenadiers marched through the fireets, leveral mufkets were discharged at them from the windows; but the brigadier foon put a flop to those cowardly efforts of the enemy, by declaring that he would let fire to the town at the four quarters. if they did not immediately defift. A detachment of dragoous, being fent out to fcour the country, brought in some prisoners, with a good number of horses. The Spanish general who was to have commanded in the intended invasion, and his aid-de-camp, one colonel with his adjutant, two captains, seventeen subalterns, fifty nine foldiers, with three pair of colours, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition, fell into the hands of the victor, who brought away hostages for the care of the wounded, and the payment of the king's revenue for one year, which he exacted as a confideration for having spared the town and convents. This important fervice was performed with very little loss on the part of the British troops. They had only one lieutenant. one ferjeant, and three men killed, with ten horses, and about twenty private men wounded. The enemy had to lament the total destruction of one of the best regiments in the Spanish service.

XL. Although the information which the Count de la Lippe had received about the magazines proved to be groundless, the other advantages resulting from the enterprise made ample amends for that disappointment. The taking of the Spanish general disconcerted the planwhich he was then on the point of carrying into execution: for, at the very moment of his being made prifoner, he was actually employed in reconnoitering the Vol. I.

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A. D. 1762. GEORGE III. 170 entrance into the province of Alentejo, where he pro-posed to march in a few days. This seemed to have been for fome time the destination not only of the troops under the captured general's command, but also the great object of the Spanish army which had hitherto acted in Beira. The former of these provinces is a plain, open, fertile country, where their cavalry, which constituted their chief force, might have acted decifively: whereas the latter was a rough, mountainous region, in which the horse were sublisted with difficulty. and could be of little service. To prevent therefore the entry of the Bourbon army from any quarter into Alentejo was to the allies an object of the highest moment. General Burgoyne, by this expedition into the Spanish

territories, had already prevented it in one part; and the vigilance and activity of the fame officer had no

small share in preventing it also on the other.

XLI. That part of the Bourbon army, which acted in the territory of Castel Branco, had made themselves mafters of feveral important paffes, which they obliged some bodies of the Portuguese to abandon. They attacked the rear of the combined army, which was paffing the river Alveito, with the appearance of a retreat; but, in reality, with a view to draw them infenfibly into the mountainous tracts. Here they were repulfed with lofs; but still they continued masters of the country; and nothing remained but the paffage of the Tagus, to enable them to take up their quarters in Alentejo. General Burgoyne, who was posted with an intention to obstruct them in their passage, lay in the neighbourhood, and within view of a detached camp, composed of a considerable body of their cavalry, near a village ealled Villa Velha. As he observed that the enemy kept no very foldierly guard in this post, and were uncovered in their rear and their flanks, he conceived a defign of falling on them by surprize. He confided the execution of this defign to Colonel Lee, who turned their camp, fell upon their rear in the night of the firth of October, made a confiderable flaughter, difperfed

A.D. 1762. CEORGE III. 171 dispersed the whole party, destroyed their magazines, and returned with scarce any loss. Burgoyne, in the mean time, supported him by a feint attack in another quarter, which prevented the enemy's being relieved

from the adjacent posts.

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XLII. This advantage, being obtained in a critical moment, was attended with important confequences. The feafon was now far advanced; and the roads became impassable through the heavy rains which fell: fo that the enemies, destitute of strong posts, and of magazines for the sublistence of their horse, retreated to the frontiers of their own country, where their supplies were at hand, and where they were not liable to be harraffed by the efforts of the combined army. Thus was Portugal faved by the wife conduct of the Count de la Lippe, and the diftinguished valour of the English commanders and foldiery; and thus did the infolent menaces of the Bourbon confederacy terminate in their own disappointment and confusion. There never was probably so heavy a storm of national calamity, ready to fall upon an unprovided people, so happily averted, or so speedily blown over. Every thing, at the beginning of this campaign, bore the most lowering and ominous aspect to the affairs of Great Britain. As it advanced, the fky continually cleared up; and the fortune of no nation, towards the close of it, was enlivened with a more brilliant and more unclouded prosperity.

XLIII. But it was at fea, the favorite element of Britain, that the success of her arms was most conspicuous. In vain had her enemies endeavoured to draw off her attention from maritime enterprises, and to employ her chief strength in continental wars: the found means to bassle their most vigorous efforts both in Germany and Portugal; while her glorious exertions by land in the defence of her friends and allies, did not divert her from giving the fullest scope to her naval power in the enlargement of her commerce and her conquests. The French West India islands were the first objects of attack; and the failure of the arma-

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ment sent out against Martinico in the year 1759, under Mr. Pitt's administration, did not discourage his successors in office from making another attempt. The plan they laid down for this purpose, and the preparations made to give it effect and to extend its advantages, have been already explained. Every part of it was executed with a degree of precision and spirit which corresponded well with the boldness and wis-

dom of the conception,

XLIV. The foundron defigned for this purpole, which had failed from England in October with four battalions draughted from the garrison of Belleisle, having been re-inforced at Barbadoes by eleven battalions from New York and fome regiments from the Leeward islands, proceeded with the fleet already on that station towards Martinico on the fifth of January. The whole armament confifted of about ten thousand land-forces, commanded by General Monckton, and eighteen ships of the line, besides frigates, fire-ships, and bomb-ketches, under the direction of Rear-admiral Rodney. They came within fight of, Martinico on the feventh of January; and the troops landed at a creek called Cas Navire, without the loss of a man, the ships having been disposed so properly, and having directed their fire with such effect, that the enemy was obliged in a thort time to abandon the batteries which they had erected to defend this inlet.

XLV. After their landing, every step was attended with the utmost difficulty and danger; for though the French regulars were formidable neither for number nor quality, their deficiency was supplied by the militia, which was well armed, well disciplined, and excellently qualified for service in the only kind of war that could be carried on in the country. Besides, the whole island, which is mountainous and unequal, is intersected with deep gullies hollowed out by rapid torrents, so as greatly to impede the progress of an army, particularly with regard to its artillery. These obstructions were no where greater than in the neigh-

bourhood

GEORGE HIL A. D. 1762. bourhood of Fort Royal, against which the first regular attack was proposed. This town is commanded by two confiderable eminences, called Morne Tortenfon and Morne Garnier, the natural strength of which was improved by every contrivance of art. The former was first to be reduced. A body of regulars and marines, supported by a thousand failors in flat-bottomed boats, advanced on the right along the feashore, in order to force the redoubts which lay in the lower grounds. On the left, towards the country, a detachment of light infantry, with a proper referve behind them, was to turn the enemy's flank; whill the attack in the center was made by the British grenadiers and the remainder of the army, under the fire of batteries erected with great labour on the opposite heights. The judgment displayed by the commander in making these dispositions for the attack could only be equalled by the spirit and resolution of the troops. With irrefiftible impetuolity they successively carried the enemy's works in every quarter. They drove the French from post to post, till after a sharp struggle, the British banners were fixed on the top of the hill. Some of the fugitives were purfued to the very gates of the town: others faved themselves on Morne Garnier, which being much higher than Morne Torten-

XLVI. Three days elapsed, before proper arrangements couldbe made for dislodging the French from their second eminence. In the midst of these preparations, their whole force descended from the hill, sallied out of the town, and made a furious assault on the advanced posts; but they were immediately repulsed by the British troops, who, hurried on by their ardour, improved a desensive advantage into an attack, passed the gullies, mingled with the enemy, scaled the hill, seized the batteries, dispersed the militia, and drove the regulars into the town. All the situations which overlooked and commanded Fort Royal being now secured,

fon, left the victorious troops still exposed to great

annovance from the enemy.

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the batteries against it were no sooner completed, than it surrendered on the fourth of February; and in three days after, Pidgeon-island, which was deemed one of the best desences of the harbour, sollowed the example of the citadel. Fourteen French privateers were found there; and a much greater number, from other ports in the island, were afterwards delivered up to Admiral Rodney, in consequence of the favourable terms granted

to the inhabitants.

XLVII. Still, however, St. Pierre, the capital, remained to be reduced; and it was apprehended that the relistance there might be confiderable, if the spirit and perseverance of the garrison corresponded with the strength of the fortifications, and with the natural advantages of the country. But the reduction of Fort Royal had greatly abated the enemy's confidence. The militia in particular, despaired of making any effectual defence. The plantersalfo, folicitous for their fortunes, were apprehenfive of having their estates ruined by the continuance of hostilities, or perhaps of losing all by lettingslip the opportunity of a favourable capitulation. Influenced by these motives, and disheartened by the train of misfortunes which had every where attended the French arms. they refolved to hold out no longer; and on the twelfth of February, just as General Monckton was ready to embark for the reduction of St. Pierre, he was prevented by the arrival of two deputies, who came to capitulate for the furrender of that place and of the whole island.

XLVIII. The conquest of Martinico, which was the feat of the superior government, the principal mart of trade, and the center of the French force in the Caribbees, naturally drew after it the submission of all the dependent islands. Grenada, though, from the nature of its situation, it might have made a vigorous defence, surrendered without opposition. The British troops found as little difficulty in taking possession of St. Lucia, Tobago, and St. Vincent, the right to which had so long been an object of dispute between the two nations. The

Grendillas

A. D. 1762. GEORGE III.

Grenadillas and the other little isles, which are scattered up and down in the same seas, were incapable of making any resistance, and it is also probable, that if they had been places of much greater strength, the prosperity of Guadaloupe under the British government would have been a strong temptation to their easy and general surrender. St. Domingo was the only spot which the French still retained in the Archipelage of

America; and the loss of that did not appear to be far distant. An object of more consequence diverted the storm to one of the most valuable possessions of the Spa-

niards in the West Indies.

XLIX. Before the fuccess of the expedition against Martinico was known in England, the ministry, confident that it could not have failed, had given orders for a considerable part of the forces employed there to reimbark, and to fail in a westerly direction to a certain latitude, where, in case of a rupture with Spain, they were to be joined by another armament, in order to make a descent upon the island of Cuba. The latter fauadron left Portimouth the fifth of March, and very happily met the proposed division of the former fleet. under Sir James Douglas, at Cape Nichola, the northwest point of Hispaniola, on the twenty seventh of May After this junction, their force amounted to nineteen thips of the line, eighteen small vessels of war, and near one hundred and fifty transports, with about ten thoufand troops on board. A fupply of four thousand more was also expected from north America. Lord Albemarle, the friend and disciple of the duke of Cumberland, had the command of the land forces : the marine was under Admiral Pococke, who having contributed by his valour towards that fovereighty which his country had obtained in the East Indies, was now chosen to extend its empire in the West.

L. As the hurricane season was more to be dreaded than the resistance of the enemy, the utmost expedition was necessary. The admiral, therefore, instead of keeping to the south of Cuba, which, though very sare;

would prove by far the most tedious way, resolved to run along the northern thore of that island, pursuing his career from east to west through theold streights of Bahama, a much shorter, but more dangerous passage. being very narrow, and bounded on the right and left by fands and shoals, which render the navigation fo hazardons, that it has usually been avoided by fingle and small vessels. There was no pilot in the fleet whose experience could be depended on to conduct them fafely through it. The Admiral, however, being provided with a good chart of Lord Anion's, was determined to make the experiment, and to trust to his own fagacity; conduct, and vigilance. So bold an attempt had never been made; but every precaution was taken to guard this boldness from the imputation of temerity. A vessel was fent to reconnoitre the paffage, and, when returned, was ordered to take the lead : fome frigates followed : floors and boats were stationed on the shallows to the right and left, with well-adapted fignals both for the day and the night; the fleet moved in feven divisions; and being favored with pleasant weathers and secured by the admirable dispositions which were made, they, without the finallest loss, or interruption, got clear through this perilous passage, seven hundred miles in length, on the fifth of June, having entered it the twenty feventh of May.

LI. The Havannah, the object of their long voyage, and of so many anxious hopes and fears, was now before them. This place is not denominated the capital of Cuba: St. Jago, situated at the south-east part of the island, has that title: but the Havannah, though the second in rank, is the first in wealth, size, and importance. The harbour, which is perhaps the best in the world, is entered by a narrow passage about half a mile long, and expanding itself afterwards into a capacious bason, sufficient to contain a thousand fail of the largest ships, having almost throughout fix fathom water, and being perfectly covered from every wind. Here the rich seets from the several parts of the Spanish settle-

A. D. 1762. GEORGE III. ments rendezvous, before they finally fet out on their voyage to Europe :- a circumstance which has rendered the Havannah, one of the most opulent, flourishing, and populous cities in the western world. Suitable to its importance was the care with which the narrow entrance into the bay was fortified. On a projecting point of land, to the east of the channel, stood the Moro, a very frong fort, having two bastions toward the sea; and two more on the land fide, with a wide and deep ditch cut out of a rock. The opposite point to the westward was secured by another fort called the Puntal, which was also surrounded by a ditch cut in the same manner, and was every way well calculated for co-operating with the Moro in the defence of the harbour. It had likewife some batteries that opened upon the country, and flanked part of the town wall. But this wall and the fortifications of the city itself were not in very good condition. The wall and the baftions wanted repair: the ditch was dry and of no confiderable width; and the covered way was almost in ruins. It has therefore been thought, by some military men that the operations ought to have been begun with the attack of the town by land; especially as at was utterly impracticable to attack it by sea, the entrance of the harbour being not only defended by the forts, but by fourteen Spanish thips of the line, three of which were afterwards funk in the channel, and a boom laid across it.

LII. Lord Albemarle thought otherwise, either from his ignorance of the state of the fortifications, or from seeing objects in a different light. He resolved to begin with the siege of the Moro, and he certainly had some plausible reasons for doing so. He knew that the reduction of that fort must infallibly be followed by the surrender of the city; whereas, if he had attacked the town first, his army might have been so much weakened as to be unable to surmount the vigorous resistance of the fort, defended by the garrison, and by the slower of the inhabitants, zealous to save their own and the public treasure. It is asserted on the other hand, that if the

jown had been first attacked, the dry wall that covered t could not have held out four and twenty hours; that the Spanish generals, the council, and the regency who must have thereby fallen into his lordship's hands, would have readily capitulated for the Moro; and that, at all events, he would have prevented the fort from receiving any assistance or provisions from the city during the siege, and would have secured the most likely means to reduce it in a very short time. By pursuing a different plan, he multiplied the difficulties of the enterprise; exposed his brave troops to unnecessary distresses and fatigues; and, besides the sacrifice of many valuable lives, ran the risk of having the whole seet

destroyed by the approaching hurricanes.

LIII. But whatever errors may be pointed out in the conduct of the English commander, that of the Spaniards was deferving of much feverer centure. Though apprifed, above a month before, that war had commenced between the two nations, they were not roused from their lethargy. The British fleet was already upon their coasts, and they had made no provision of halls of a proper fize for their cannon, nor of cartridges; nor had they a fingle gun, or firelock fit for immediate use. All was confusion and alarm, at the first fight of a hostile armament. Common prudence would have fuggested the propriety of keeping their fleet ready for action; and as they were not far from an equality, and could be of very little fervice in the port, they should have put out to fea, and hazarded the iffue of an engagement. A battle maintained with spirit, though finally unfuccessful, might have so far disabled their opponents as to unfit them for any farther attempts, after a dear-bought naval victory. The loss of the whole Spanish fleet in this way might have saved the city; but, the city once taken, nothing could possibly fave the fleet. Either through extreme cowardice or infatuation, the only use they made of their shipping was to fink three of them behind a ftrong boom at the mouth of the harbour. LIV. When

LIV. When the British commanders had got every thing in readiness for landing, the Admiral, with a great part of the fleet, bore away to the westward, and made a feint of difembarking the troops; while a detachment, protected by commodore Keppel and captain Harvey, approached the shore to the eastward, and landed there without opposition, a small fort which might give some disturbance, having been previously filenced. On this fide, the principal army was destined to act. It was divided into two bodies; the one being immediately occupied in the attack on Fort Moro, and the other in covering the flege, and in protecting the parties employed in procuring water and provisions. The former corps was commanded by major-general Keppel, and the latter by lieutenant general Elliot. A detachment under colonel Howe, was encamped near the west side of the town, to cut off its communication with the country, and to keep the enemy's attention divided.

LV. The hardships, which the troops sustained in carrying on the fiege, are almost incredible. The earth was every where so thip, that it was with great difficulty they could cover themselves in their approaches. The want of water was also very distressing. They were obliged to fetch it from a great distance, as there was not any fpring or river near them; and fo fcanty and precarious was the fupply, procured with much labour, that they often found it necessary to have recourse to what the ships could afford. Roads of communication were to be cut through thick woods; and the artillery was to be dragged, for a vaft way, over a rough rocky shore. In these painful efforts, under a burning fun, many of the men dropped down dead with heat, thirst, and fatigue. Every obstacle was at length fur-mounted by the most astonishing perseverance; and batteries, erected along a ridge on a level with the fort, were opened with great effect. The ships in the harbour were driven farther back; so as not to beable to

molest the besiegers; and a fally made by the garrison

was repulfed with great flaughter.

LVI. Whilst these works were vigorously pushed on shore, the navy, not contented with the great affistance which they had before lent to every part of the land fervice, resolved to make an attempt which was more directly within their province. Accordingly, on the first of July, the very day that the batteries were opened, three of the largest ships, under Captain Harvey, laid their broadfides against the fort, and began a terrible fire which lasted seven hours without intermission. The Moro returned it with great constancy, and being fituated on a very high and steep rock, was proof against all efforts. Befides, the guns from the opposite fort of Puntal, and from the town galled them extremely; infornuch, that in order to fave the ships from absolute. destruction, they were obliged at length, and unwillingly, to bring them off. Even this retreat was not effected without difficulty, as they were very much fhattered in o long and unequal a contest. But, though no impresfion was made on the works which the ships attacked, the attempt was nevertheless of confiderable services The attention of the defendants was fo much engaged that they neglected the other fide of the fort, and allowed the fire of the English batteries to become fuperior.

LVII. As foon, however, as the Spaniards were released from the ships of war; they returned to their duty on the land side, and revived their desence with great spirit. An unremitted cannonade was kept up by both parties for several days with a sierce emulation: and the military skill and spirit of the assailants were put to the severest trial. In the midst of this sharp and doubtful contention, the capital battery against the fort took sire, and being chiefly constructed of timber and sascines dried by intense heat, the slames soon became too powerful for opposition. The battery was almost wholly consumed. The labour of six hundred men for seventeen days was destroyed in a few hours, and as A: D. 1762.

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was to begin anew. This stroke was the more severely felt, as it happened at a time when the other hardships of the siege were become almost intolerable. The difeafes of the climate, increased by rigorous duty, had reduced the army to half its number. Five thousand foldiers were at one time unfit for fervice, through various diffempers; and three thousand failors were in the same miserable condition. The want of necessaries and refreshments aggravated their fufferings, and retarded their recovery. The provisions were bad; and the necessity of bringing, from a diffance, a scanty supply of water, exhausted all their force. Befides, as the feafon advanced, the profpect of succeeding grew fainter. The hearts of the most fanguine funk within them, when they beheld this gallant army wasting away; and considered that the noble fleet, which had rode so long on an open shore, must be exposed to inevitable ruin, if the hurricane season should come on before the reduction of the place. A thousand languishing and impatient looks were caft out for the re-inforcement, which was expected from North America: but none appeared; and the few, who still preserved some remains of strength, were obliged to bear up under the load of double duty, and of afflicting accidents. Another battery took fire, before the former could be repaired and the toil of the beliegers unforfunately increased, in proportion as their strength was diminished. Many fell into despair and died, overcome with fatigue, anguish, and disappointment.

LVIII. But however great the distresses, however small the numbers of those that were lest, they made efforts which would not have disgraced the largest and the best appointed army. The rich prize which lay before them, the shame of returning home bassled, and even the strenuous resistance of the enemy, engaged their interest, their honour, their pride; and routed them to the exertion of every nerve. The batteries were replaced: their sire became equal, and soon superior to that of the fort: they silenced its guns; they dismantled its upper works; and, on the twentieth of July

they made a lodgement in the covered way. In gaining this grand advantage, they were greatly affifted by the arrival, a few days before, of fome merchant thips that were bound from Jamaica to England. * By these they were supplied with several conveniencies for the fiege, particularly with cotton bags, which were of the utmost service to the engineers, as they could not have otherwife carried on their approaches by fap, the foil being fo very thin as not to afford fufficient earth to cover them. Not many days after, they received a confiderable part of the re-inforcement from America. Four of the transports had been wrecked in the threights. of Bahama; but the men were faved on the adjacent islands, and were happily brought off by five sloops. which the admiral had immediately detached on this fervice. He received information at the same times that five other transports, having about five hundred foldiers on board, had been taken by a French fquadron. All the relt of the troops arrived in perfect health.

LIX. These favorable events gave fresh vigour to the operations of the siege: but a sudden difficulty appeared, just at the seeming accomplishment of the work. An immense ditch, cut in the solid rock, eighty feet deep, and forty wide, yawned before them and stopped their progress. To fill it up by any means appeared impossible. Difficult as the work of mining was in those circumstances, it was the only expedient. He might have proved impracticable, had not a thin ridge of rock been fortunately lest, to cover the ditch towards the sea. On this narrow ridge, the miners, though quite exposed, passed the gulf with very little

lofs, and buried themselves in the wall.

LX. It now became visible to the governor of the Havannah, that the Moro must be speedily reduced, if eft to its own strength. He therefore resolved to are

^{*} This fleet was under convoy of Sir James Douglas, who had parted from Admiral Pococke immediately after their junction off Hilpaniola, and had preceded in a fingle flup to Jamaica, whence he was now returning.

GEORGE III. A. D. 1762. tempt fomething for its relief. Accordingly, on the twenty fecond of July, before break of day, a body of twelve hundred men, mostly composed of the country militia, mulattoes and negroes, were transported across the harbour, climbed the hills, and made three different attacks on the English posts. The ordinary guards, though surprised, defended themselves so resolutely, that the Spaniards made little impression, and were not able to ruin any part of the approaches. The attacked posts were speedily re-inforced; and the enemy, who were little better than a diforderly rabble, and not conducted by proper officers, fell into terror and confufion. They were driven precipitately down the hill with great flaughter: fome gained their boats; others were drowned; and they loft in this well imagined, but

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ill executed fally, upwards of four hundred men.

LXI. This was the last effort for the relief of the Moro; which, abandoned as it was by the city, and while an enemy was undermining its walls, held out with a fullen resolution, and made no sort of proposal to capitulate. The mines at length did their bufiness. On the thirtieth of July, a part of the wall was blown up, and fell into the ditch, leaving a breach, which, though very narrow and difficult, was judged practicable by the general and engineer. The troops, ordered on this most dangerous of all services, rejoiced that they had so near a prospect of terminating their dreadful toils. They chearfully prepared for the affault, and mounting the breach, under the command of Lieutenant Forbes, supported by Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, they entered the fort with fo much order and intrepidity, as entirely disconcerted the garrison. Four hundred of the Spaniards were cut in pieces, or perifhed in attempting to make their escape by water to the city. The rest threw down their arms, and received quarter. The Marquis de Gonzalez, the second in command, was killed in making brave but ineffectual efforts to stop the flight of his countrymen; and Don Lewis de Velasco, the governor, having collected a small body of resolute

refolute foldiers in an entrenchment round the flag-staff, gloriously fell in defending his colours, which nothing could induce him to strike. The English had but two lieutenants and twelve men killed; and one lieutenant, with four serjeants, and twenty four privates wounded.

LXII. No fooner did the Spaniards in the town and in fort Puntal fee the beliegers in possession of the More, than they directed all their fire against that place. Mean while the British troops, encouraged by their fuccels, were vigoroully employed in remounting the ouns of the captured fort, and in erecting batteries upon an eminence that commanded the city. These batteries being completed, and fixty pieces of cannon ready to play upon the Havannah, Lord Albemarle, willing to prevent an unneceffary carnage, fent his aidde-camp, on the tenth of August, with a slag of truce, to summon the governor to surrender, and make him female of the unavoidable deftruction that was ready to fall upon the place. The governor replied, that he was under no uneasy apprehensions, and would hold out to the last extremity. But he was soon brought to reason. The very next morning, the batteries were opened against him with such effect, that in six hours all his guns were filenced : flags of truce were hung out in every quarter of the town; and a deputy was fent to the camp of the beliegers, in order to lettle the terms of capitulation. A celiation of holtilities immediately took place; and, as foon as the terms were adjusted, the city of Havannah, and a district of one hundred and eighty miles to the westward included in its government, the Puntal caftle, and the ships in the harbour, were furrendered to his Britannic majefty. The Spaniards firuggled a long time to fave the men of war, and to have the harbour declared neutral; but after two days' altercation, they were obliged to give up those capital points as wholly inadmissible, The garxifon were allowed the honours of war, and were to be conveyed to Spain. Private property was fecured to the inhabitants, with the enjoyment of their former laws

nd religion. Without violating this last article, which rendered the property of individuals facred, the conquerors, who took possession of the city on the four-teenth of August, found a booty there, computed at near three millions sterling, in silver and valuable merchandise belonging to the Catholic king, besides an immense quantity of arms, artillery, and military stores.

LXIII. This was the most considerable, and in its consequences the most decisive blow which had been firuck fince the beginning of the war. It united in itfelf all the honours and advantages that can be acquired in hostile enterprises. It was a military triumph, that reflected the brightest lustre on the courage, steadiness, and perseverance of the British troops. Its effect on the enemy's marine made it equal to the greatest naval victory. Nine ships of the line and four frigates were taken i three of the former description had been funk by the Spaniards, as already mentioned, at the beginning of the flege, to flop up the entrance into the port; and two more, that were in forwardness on the stocks, were destroyed by the conquerors. The harbour itself was of fill greater value than the fleet. It absolutely commanded the only passage by which the Spanish ships could fail from the bay of Mexico to Europe; so that the court of Madrid could no longer receive any supplies from the West Indies, except by such routes as were equally tedious and uncertain. The reduction of the Havannah, therefore, not only distressed the enemy by flopping the fources of their wealth, but likewife opened to the English an easy avenue to the center of their American treasures. The plunder found at this place should also be taken into the account; it impoverished Spain, and enriched the captors; and though it contributed nothing directly to the public service, it might be faid to increase the stock of the British nation, and to fupply those prodigious drains of specie, foreign subsidies and foreign armies.

LXIV. The capture of the Spanish register ship, the Hermione, which happened in the latter end of May, just

as the was on the point of entering one of the ports of old Spain, must be added to these resources. She was loaded with treasure and valuable effects, estimated at one million sterling, which was considerably more than had ever before been taken in any one bottom. The prize was brought from Gibraltar to England; and the gold and filver, being conveyed in covered waggons to London, was carried to the Tower with great parade. The waggons entered St. James's street in the morning of the twelfth of August, just after her majesty had been safely delivered of her first son, the Prince of Wales; and the king with many of the nobility, who were present, went to the windows over the palace-gate, to see the procession, and joined their acclaimations to those of the-populace on two such joyful occasions.

LXV. But these losses, though immense, were not the only ones, in which Spain was involved by her treacherous and precipitate junction with France. She soon received another dangerous wound in a very remote quarter, where she little expected so sudden an attack. The plan for invading the Philippine islands, which Colonel Draper had laid before ministry upon the first rumour of a war with Spain, was now carried into execution. No man was better qualified by military talents, and the most accurate local knowledge, to give it effect than the colo-

* The cavalcade moved along in the following order:

A company of light horse attended with kettle drums, French
horns, trumpets, and hautboys:

A covered waggon, decorated with an English jack, and a Spanish flag underneath, hanging behind the waggon.

Two waggons, covered: Seven waggons, uncovered:

And laftly, a covered waggon, decorated in the same manner as the first, with an English jack, and a Spanish slag.

The efcort to each waggon confifted of four marines with their bayonets fixed.

The procession was concluded with an officer on horse-back carrying an English ensign, attended by another holding a drawn cutlass.

GEORGE-IERS A. D. 1762. nel himself. After the memorable defence of Madrais in 1759, his bad state of health had obliged him to leave that country. He embarked, in company with the honourable captain Howe, then commander of the Winchelsea, for Canton in China, a city with which the inhabitants of Manilla, the principal port of the Philippines, carry on a confiderable trade. He there discovered that the Spaniards in those islands, trusting to their remote distance from Europe, supposed any design against them impracticable, and were by that fatal fecurity, which is always the confequence of an ill-founded confidence, lulled into a total inattention to a regular military strength. The colonel's memorial on this subject was clear and fatisfactory; and the motives for encouraging the enterprise were very powerful. Besides the popular notions of wealth and plunder, the polieffion of Manilla would have made Great Britain miftress not only of the rest of the Philippine islands, but of the Spanish trade to China; and would have enabled her to cut off all farther communication between South America and the East Indies. On the other hand, the objections to the attempt were not inconfiderable. It was impossible to spare either ships or troops from England for the conquest, as the additional weight of Spain in the scale of France demanded the utmost exertions nearer home. The vast distance of the object, and the uncertainty of the time in which the expedition could be undertaken, were also no small difficulties: but they were foon obviated. Nothing was demanded but a light frigate to carry Colonel Draper to Madrass, where he arrived in the latter end of June, with orders to employ fuch of the troops and foundron then in India as could be spared, to execute

LXVI. This plan feemed the more feasible, as no great force was thought necessary to be kept in the perinifula after the total expulsion of the French and the humiliation of the Dutch in that quarter. Still, however, something might be dreaded from the natives; and it would have been highly imprudent to weaken too much

his important project.

the defence of such valuable possessions for the sake of any other uncertain object. The number of men, therefore, allotted for this enterprise was not confiderable; but the spirit of the troops, and the celerity and judgment, with which the preparations were made, compen-fated every deficiency. The seventy ninth regiment, the only regular corps that could be spared, was, by reputation, by fervice, and by being long inured to the climate, simost equal to an army. A company of artillery, a body of marines, and some companies of Seapoys were appointed to act with them. The whole force for the id operations amounted to two thousand three hundred men, commanded by brigadier general Draper, who had been promoted to that rank on his arrival; the naval force confifted of nine men of war and frigates, befides some store-ships, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Cornish. In three weeks the preparations for forming this body, and getting ready all the stores, were begun, completed, and the whole shipped through a raging and perpetual furf, which in those climates is one of the greatof difficulties in any expedition. Such uncommon difpatch was necessary on two accounts. The season was far advanced, when the orders for the enterprise arrived: and if the north-west monsoon should set in before the thips made any great progress on their voyage, the fuccels of the whole would have been rendered extremely precarious. The other confideration, which demanded all possible hafte, was, that the English army might come to its defination, before the news of the rupture between England and Spain could reach the Manillas, and, by roufing the Spaniards from their ill-grounded fecurity, give them time to put themselves in the best posture of defence.

LXVII. The judgment, with which every arrangement was made, equalled the celerity of the preparations. A ship of force was dispatched before the fleet through the streights of Malacca, in order to watch the entrance of the Chinese sea, and to intercept whatever vessels might be bound to Manilla, or sent from the neighbour-

ing settlements, to give the Spaniards notice of the defign. As it was necessary to take in water at Malacca, a division of the squadron, with a considerable part of the land forces, was sent off two days before the rest could be got ready, in order that a moment of super-studies delay might not happen to the seet in procuring this necessary refreshment. Before their departure, every point was settled with respect to the conduct of the enterprise, and the distribution of its eventual advantages, that no dispute might arise in the course of their operations. The East India company were to have a third of the booty or ransom: the government of the conquered country was also to be vested in them; and the land and sea forces were by mutual consent, to share between them, the several captures according to the rules established in

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LXVIII. All things having been thus judiciously disposed, and all difficulties foreseen and provided forthe last and grand division of the fleet set fail from Ma. drafs, the first of August. On the nineteenth of the fame month, they arrived at Malacca, where having taken in refreshments, and other necessaries not already provided for a fiege, they proceeded on their voyage, and in thirty one days came in light of the place of their destination. But notwithstanding all their efforts and dispatch, the fhifting of the monfoons began now to display itself by very evident and alarming figns: the rain poured down in torrents; the winds became boilterous; and it was greatly to be feared, that, if the operations should be: drawn into any length, the overflowing of the country would have made all approaches to the city of Manilla by land impracticable, whilst the tempestuous weather. would have rendered the affiftance of the Iquadron precarious in the fiege, and even its fafety very doubtful. These considerations, together with the confusion of the enemy, who had received no intelligence of the breaking out of the war, determined the English commanderst wave every inferior object, and to make an immediate attack on the city itself, though it would have been otherwife desirable to have secured the fort and harbour of Cavite, which being only three legues distant from Manilla, might afford an useful station for ships during the

fiege.

LXIX. In confequence of this resolution, proper dispolitions were made for landing to the fouth of the town, on the twenty fourth of Septembers. The boats were ranged in three divisons, under the protection of the men of war. Frigates were ordered to the right and left, to cover their flanks by a brisk fire, and to disperfe the enemy, who began to affemble in great numbers to oppose their descent. The coast was cleared by these measures; and the troops having gained the shore, a few days were unavoidably spent in feizing the most advantageous polts, in erecting batteries, in fecuring the communication with the navy, and in reconnoitering the roads and approaches to the town. They foon discovered that the plan of its fortifications, though regular, was not completed. The ditch in several important parts, had never been finished: the covered way was out of repair: the glacis was too low: fome of the out-works were not mounted with cannon; and the suburbs afforded thelter to the beliegers. The garrison consisted of eight hundred regular troops; and as the place was too extenfive to be entirely furrounded by the English army, its communication was open with the country, which poured in to its assistance ten thousand, natives, a fierce and daring race, as remarkable for their hardiness and contempt of death, as most of the other Indians are for their cowardice and effeminacy. Had it been the interest of the Spaniards to have taught them the use of arms, Manilla would have been impregnable. The governor, who was also the archbishop of the Philippine islands, united in his own person, by a policy not wholly without precedent in the Spanish colonies, the civil power, the command of the forces, and the ecclefialtical dignity. But however unqualified by his prieftly character for the defence of a city attacked, he seemed not unfit for it by his intrepidity and resolution.

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LXX. On the twenty fixth of September, before batteries could be erected, the enemy attempted a fally with about four hundred men; but were repulsed with great loss. The superior skill and bravery of the British troops appeared in fo striking a light in this little engagement. that it was thought it might prove an inducement to the governor to endeavour at advantageous terms by an early furrender. But his answer to General Draper's funmons was far more spirited than the late behaviour of his garrison. It plainly appeared that he was determined to carry his refistance to the most desperate extremities. The operations against the town were therefore pushed on with unremitted vigour and diligence; and after some batteries for cannon and mortars were raifed, the firing and bombardment continued night and day. The Indians renewed their attacks from time to time; but they rather molefted than obstructed the progress of the beliegers, and, by frequent acts of favage cruelty, provoked the most dreadful retaliation*. The efforts of the land forces were well seconded by the navy, all the ships: having placed themselves as near the town as the depth of water would admit, and kept up a constant fire on the opposite side, which added not a little to the fatigue of the garrison, and to the confusion and terror of the inhabitants.

LXXII. Whilft the fiege advanced in fo fuccessful a manner by the perfeverance, and by the uncommon harmony of the land and sea forces, the elements threatened to destroy at once all the effects of their industry and courage. On the first of October, a deluge of rain poured down, accompanied by a violent florm of wind. The squadron was in the greatest danger. All commu-

*Those barbarians, equally ignorant of the laws of hum nity and of arms, murdered some of the English seamen, whom they met with straggling on the coast; and even perpetrated the same cruelty on an English officer, employed under the protection of a stag of truce, and of an act of generosity to an enemy, in conducting into the town the governor's nephew, who had been taken in the bay by the boats of the sleet.

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GEORGE 111. A.D. 1762. nication with it was entirely cut off. A storeship which had lately arrived, and contained the greatest part of the tools and necessaries, absolutely requilite to complete the works, was driven on thore. The governor of the place added to the advantage of these appearances in his favor, by calling in the aid of his ecclefiaftical character. To raile the spirits of the inhabitants, funk by the progress of the befiegers, he gave out that an angel from the Lord was gone forth, to deltroy the English, like the host of Sennacherib. But the superstitious illusion was of short continuance. By an extraordinary species of good fortune, those menacing circumstances were attended with their particular advantages. The floreship, by being driven on fhore, without any confiderable damage, gave an eafy and ready access to all the military implements and provisions the contained, which, if it had not been for this accident, could not be supplied by boats in many days, as the wind continued to blow for a long time after. and a furious furf broke high upon the beach. Befides. in the fituation, in which this veffel lay on shore, her cannon became, in a great degree, a protection to the English camp. The confidence, also, which the enemy reposed in the natural helps derived from the storm, and in those supernatural ones added by their credulity, rendered them more remis and languid in their defence; and during that time they gave less obstruction to the workmen, than in any other period of the frege. Another advantage arole to the English from the storm; the roaring of the waves prevented the Spaniards from hearing the noise of the operations carrying on in the night. Thus every circumstance, though at first so alarming, became favourable to the attack; and the beliegers proceeded with so much constancy and resolution, that, in the midst of this violent tempest, and deluged as they were with the heavy tropical rains, they erected a large battery for heavy cannon, and another for mortars; made good their parallels and communications; fecured their most material posts; and put themselves in a condition, immediately on the ceasing of the form, to batter the a. D. 1762. . GEORGE III.

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had no resource left but in vigorous fallies.

LXXII. As the garrison continued to receive fresh re-inforcements of Indians from the interior parts of the country, they formed the plan of a double attack on two of the principal posts of the English, on the fame morning. The first was made upon a cantonment of the feamen, who were known to have had the chief management of the artillery, and against whom a successful blow would therefore have been almost decifive. The fecond was to be directed towards a church which law near the fea, covered a flank of the army, and had been of great confequence for protecting the beliegers in their approaches, both against the enemy's fire and the inundation. This post had been the object of the fally before taken, notice of; and the Spaniards thought it of importance enough to justify a fecond. About three hours before day on the fourth of October, a thousand Indiane marched out upon the first enterprise. They were much encouraged by the incessant fall of rain, which they flattered themselves would have rendered fire-arms useless. while they had nothing to apprehend, as they fought with bows and lances. Their approach was favoured by a great number of thick bushes, that grew upon the fide of a rivulet, which they passed in the night. By keeping close to them, they eluded the vigilance of the patroles, and fell unexpectedly and with infinite violence. upon the quarters of the feamen. But thefe brave fellows, though furprifed and unable, by reason of the darkness, to discern any thing of the enemy, but the impetuolity of the onlet, maintained their ground with immovable firmness till day-break, when a picquet of the seventy ninth regiment came to their relief, and fell upon the right flank of the Indians. A total rout and miferable havor of the favages then took place. Yet it was aftonishing to see with what boldness and ferocity, naked as they were, they rushed on the very muzzles of the firelocks, redoubling their fury VOL. I.

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A. D. 1762. . GEORGE III.

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at every repulse, and, like wild beasts, gnawing even in death the bayonets of their enemies. Three hundred of them lay dead on the scene of action. Just as this attack had been deseated, the second was begun by another party of Indians, and a strong detachment of Spanish troops. Fortune, at first, seemed favorable to their hopes; for the seapoys, who defended the church, not being endowed with the resolution which distinguishes British seamen, were easily driven from their post. The Spaniards then climbing up to the top, did great execution among the troops who lay behind it, and who never slinched, though quite exposed to their fire. After a warm contest, the English soldiers having had some field pieces brought to their assistance, dislodged the enemy, seventy of whom they killed, but not without some loss on their own side, as two of their officers and near forty

privates fell in this and the former encounter.

LXXIII. Such were the laft efforts made for the defence of the city of Manilla. The greater part of the Indians, discouraged by frequent and bloody repulses, returned to their own habitations. The fire from the garrison grew faint; and that of the beliegers was so well directed, that the breach appeared practicable. In fuch circumstances, it might naturally have been expected, that the governor, instead of longer remaining obstinate. would have offered to capitulate, in order to fave the lives and property of the inhabitants. But no proposal to that purpose was presented; and what was still more strange. the garrison neither attempted to repair their works, nor made any preparations to defend the breach, but held our with a fort of fullenness, equally void of manly spirit, and of military skill. General Draper therefore took the most effectual means for carrying the place by assault. The troops having filed off from their quarters in small bodies, about four o'clock in the morning of the fixth of October, advanced to the breach at the fignal of a general discharge of artillery and mortars, and under cover of a thick smoke which was b'own full upon the town. Sixty volunteers of different co ps led the way supported by

M. D. 17625 GEORGE (IN) the grandiers of the feventy ninth regiment; a body of pioneers to enlarge the breach, and, if necessary to make odgments, followed: a battalion of feamen advanced pext, with two grand divisions of the seventy ninth; and the troops of the East India company closed the rear. Disposed in this excellent order, and led by officers in whom they had the utmost considence, they mounted the breach with amazing spirit and rapidity; drove the enemy from their works; and entered the place with very little loss. An hundred Spaniards and Indians, posted in a guard-house, refused to furrender, and were put to the fword. Three hundred more, who endeavoured to escape over a deep and rapid river, were drowned in the attempt. The governer retired into the citadel; but as that place was not tenable, he foon furrendered at discretion. The humanity and generolity of the British commanders faved the town from a general and justly merited pillage. A ransom of four millions of dollars was promifed for this relaxation of the laws of war. It was flipulated, at the same time, that all the other fortified places in the island, and in all the islands dependent on its government, should also be surrendered to his Britannic majesty. The whole range of the Philippines fell with the city of Manilla.

LXXIV. A valuable addition was made to this conquest, and a fresh wound was given to the enemy by a small part of the victorious sleet. During the sleet, Admiral Cornish received intelligence by the capture of an advice-ship, that the galleon from Acapulco was arrived at the streights which form the entrance into the archipelago of the Philippines. Two ships of the squadron, the Panther man of war and the Argo frigate were immediately dispatched in quest of her. They were out fix and twenty days, when the Argo, in the evening of the thirtieth of October, discovered, a fail which they did not doubt to be the same they looked for. Just as the two ships in company were approaching their object, the Panther was driven by the rapidity of a counter current among shallows and obliged to cast anchor. The Argo

escaped

escaped the danger, overtook the galleon, and began a hot engagement with her, which continued for two hours. But the frigate was so unequally matched and so roughly received by the Spaniard, that the was obliged to delift, and to bring to in order to repair her damage: In this pause of action the current flackened; and the Panther. by strenuous exertion, and judicious management, got under fail, with the galleon in fight, and about nine the next morning got up to her. It was not until she was battered for two hours, within half mufket that the fruck. So obstinate a refistance, with very little activity of opposition, surprised the English. In her first enguns, though flie was pierced for fixty. She had but thirteen in her engagement with the Panther: But the was a huge vefiel, lying like a mountain in the water; and the Spaniards trufted entirely to the exceffive thickness of her fides, not altogether without reason, for the that made no impression upon any part, except her upper works. Another subject of surprise occurred after the firuck. Instead of the American galleon, as was expected, returning with the treasures of Mexico to the Philippines, the proved to be that from Manilla bound to Acapulco. She had proceeded a confiderable way on her voyage, but meeting with a hard gale of wind in the great South Sea, the was difmafted, and obliged to put back to refit. Though the captors were disappointed in their hopes of a ship full of filver, their prize was of immente value, her cargo in rich merchandise being worth more than half a million.

LXXV. Nothing could reflect greater honour on the wisdom and vigour of the administration, under whose auspices so many important enterprises were carried into effect in different quarters of the globe, than the signal success which almost every where attended them. Only one expedition of inferior moment, failed during the whole campaign; and that failure was not owing to the temerity of the attempt, but so an unfortunate accident, which could not have been guarded against by any

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A. D. 1762. SEORGE III. 197 firetch of human forefight. The circumftances attendating it were equally melancholy and unexpected.

LXXVI. While the most judicious and spirited meafures were taken to fecure all the avenues of the Spanish trade in the East and West Indies, it was deemed expedient to encourage fome private adventurers to add to the other operations against so extensive a sphere of commerce an attack upon the colony of Buenos Ayres in South America. The conquest of this place was doubly defirable, as it would afford great fecurity to the Portuguese settlements, and prove, at the same time, an excellent station for farther enterprises against the dominions of Spain upon the South Seas. The Portuguele, therefore, being no less interested than the English in the islue of this undertaking, readily concurred to promote its fuccels. The embarkation was made from the Tagus, on the thirtieth of August, and the force consisted of three stout frigates, and some small armed vessels and store-ships, with five hundred troops on board. They had for their commander captain Macnamara, an officer of courage and experience. Their voyage to the mouth of the Plata was expeditious and favourable. They arrived there on the fecond of November; but no sooner had they entered that vast river than they were attacked by a violent storm, attended with thunder and lightning. The river itself is shoaly, and its navigation dangerous, had there been no other difficulty or obstruction to encounter. The Spaniards were also found better armed and better prepared for reliftance than was expected, having even acted on the offenfive with fuccefs, and taken, fome time before, the Portuguele lettlement of Nova Colonia, in which they found a very great booty, and a large quantity of military stores. On this view of things, the adventurers confulted together, and, after deliberation, judged it necessary to begin with the recovery of Nova Colonia, before they made any attack upon Buenos Ayres. An English pilot, who knew the place and river, undertook to carry the commodore's veffel into the harbour, and within piftol-shot of the enemy's

A. D. 1762. GEORGE III. enemy's principal battery. Though the attempt was not without danger, there was great reason to expect succeis. The thips were in good order, and the men in high spirits. They advanced to the attack with the fulleft confidence of victory, and began a fierce fire which was quickly returned and supported, on both fides, for four hours, with uncommon refolution. The Spaniards pointed their guns well, and flood to them with firmnels. But their spirit and perseverance were more than equalled by the British ships, whose fire became at length superior. The Spanish batteries were almost filenced. The English and Portuguele were in expectation of feeing the colours immediately flruck, when, just as their fuccess seemed certain, the thip by some unknown accident took fire. In an instant she was all in a blaze. The same moment discovered the flames and the impossibility of extinguishing them. The scene of horror and confusion that followed is undefcribable. The commodore was drowned; and of three hundred and forty fouls, only feventy eight in all escaped*. The other vessels of the squadron, far from being able to yield any affiftance to the fufferers, were obliged to get off as expeditiously as they could, left they should have been involved in the same fate. As they had also received some damage in the action, it was with great difficulty that they made good their retreat to the Portuguese settlement at Rio de Janeiro.

Britain met with in the career of conquest, so it was the only little triumph that Spain enjoyed after a continued series of defeats and disasters. In the course of one year, she saw herself stripped of the most valuable of her distant possessions; her ships of war, her merchant-men, her treasures, had every where become the prey of a watchful active, and irresissible enemy; the intercourse between

^{*} A circumstance is related of this dreadful scene, which is extremely striking, and strongly characterises the spirit of British seamen. Some of those who could not swim, went to the lower guns, and kept up a constant fire upon the enemy, till they were driven by the slames to die in another element.

the mother country and her remaining colonies was almost totally cut off: and this interruption of her foreign resources was the more alarming, as the vital parts of Spain lie at a great distance from the head, contrary to the condition of most other nations. Such were the fruits of her treachery to Great Britain,—such the consequences of her yielding to the artful and self-interested suggestions of France. The thinking part of the Spanish nation, particularly those engaged in commerce, made no scruple of murmuring at a war, even from its very commencement, in which the interests of a whole people were so evidently sacrificed to the family connections and private

attachments of their prince.

LXXVIII. France had as little reason to exult in the fuccess of her intrigues at the court of Madrid. The Bourbon confederacy ferved only to involve both powers in the same distresses. The attempts in Germany and Portugal, where their fondest hopes lay, ended in the most mortifying disappointment. The loss of Martinico and its dependencies was an irrecoverable blow to France. So far from being able to make any attempts to regain those islands, she had it not in her power to send out a fufficient force to secure the only settlements that still remained to her from sharing the same fate. Her navy was fo much reduced, that the could only spare very small squadrons for any undertaking; and the was frequently obliged to truft to fingle frigates and transports for the conveyance of re-inforcements to St. Domingo and Louifiana. These seldom escaped the vigilance of the British cruizers. Her merchant-ships were, for the same reason, left equally exposed. A detail of all the fingle captures made upon her trade would be endless. She loft at one time a fleet of twenty five fail, richly laden with fugar, coffee, and indigo, which had taken their departure from Cape Francois for Europe, under convoy of four frigates. Five of the merchant-men were surprised and taken in the night by some privateers of New York and Jamaica. Next day Commodore Keppel fell in with the remainder,

whole into Port-royal harbour.

LXXIX. If France was thus incapable of defending herfelf at fea, it was not likely that her offenfive operations on the same element could be very vigorous or formidable. She made some attempts, however, which proved ultimately fruitless: Two of them deserve notice. The object of the first was to burn the British ships of war at anchor in Bafque-road, where they were stationed to watch the coast of Brittany, and Brest harbour in particular. The enemy prepared three fire-veffels, which being chained together were towed out of the port, and let on fire, with a firong breeze that wafted them directly towards the English squadron. Through hurry, miltake, or accident, two of them blew up with a terrible explosion; and every person on board perished. The wind, also, suddenly thifting, drove them clear of the thips which they were intended to deffroy. Had they been managed with the coolness and intrepidity so requisite upon fuch occasions, they might have done forme execution?

LXXX. The next offensive effort of any moment, which France made upon the ocean, was directed against Newfoundland. Monsieur de Ternay, with a squadron of sour men of war, and a proportionable number of land forces under the command of Monsieur d'Hausonville, having at first eluded observation in their departure from Brest, and afterwards bassled pursuit in their voyage cross the Atlantic, entered the Bay of Bulls on the 24th of June, and landed some troops without opposition. Having taken possession of an inconsiderable settlement in that bay, they advanced to the town of St. John's, which being in no condition of defence, readily capituated. One company of soldiers, of which the garrison

* This occurrence is here mentioned among the events of the year 1762, though it happened a few days before the commencement of that year. The exact date was not adhered to, for the fake of preferving a closer connection in the detail of maritime operations.

of the fort confifted, were made prisoners of war, together with the officers and crew of his maiefty's floop the Gramont, which was in the harbour. They also took fome other veffels; deftroyed feveral stages erected for ouring cod ; and did confiderable damage to the English Afhers and lettlers on different parts of the coaff. This exercise of their power was of very short duration. As foon as the news reached England, a force was immedistely fitted out to retake those places. But the vigilance and activity of General Amherst, who had the chief command in North America, furperfeded the necessity of this armament. He detached Colonel Amherst with a body of forces, and Lord Colville with a small, but sufficient foundron, to recover the island. The land forces attacked fome detachments of the French advantageously posted in the neighbourhood of St. John's : and prepared to attack St. John's itself, with so much vigour and activity, that Monfieur d'Hausonville, who had remained there as governor, thought proper to deliver up that place on the eighteenth of September, and to furrender himself and garrison prisoners of war, before Lord Colville could arrive from the place where the troops had been landed, to co-operate with them. Monfieur de Termay escaped with the fleet, partly by having gained a confiderable diftance, by means of a thick fog; and partly because Lord Colville, after their having been discovered, did not apprehend that they really were the thips of the chemy.

LXXXI. Thus did all the operations, both naval and military, of the year 1762 remarkably concur to humble the pride, and to dain the hopes of the Bourbon confederacy. France was convinced by woeful experience, that the present at least was not the favorable time for drawing from the Family Compact all the advantages with which the had value flattered herfelf. Disconcerted in her views of giving the law to Great Britain, the now felt in good earnest those moderate and pacific sentiments, which the had formerly professed, but the fincerity of which was at that time rather questionable. Spain, in like

manner, having suffered beyond example, during her fliort engagement in the contest, and labouring under the most dreadful apprehensions of future missortunes, keenly repented of the steps she had taken, and wished to recede. As every day brought intelligence to both of some mortifying stroke, they did not wait for the issue of all the enterprises before related, but endeavoured, in the beginning of September, to put a stop by early negociation to calamities, which they foresaw the improbability of averting by war. Happily for them, as well as for the general tranquillity, they sound the court of London favorably disposed to listen to their peaceful overtures.

CHAP. V.

I. Causes and Effects of the fincere Dispositions of all Parties towards Peace. II. His Majesty's wishes to see the tranquillity of his Kingdoms restored. III. Sentiments of the People on the Subject. IV. Motives of national Policy for encouraging pacific Proposals, V. Want of perfect Harmony in the Cabinet. VI. The King's early Purpose to abolish all odious party Distinctions. VII. Disappointed in his Hopes of Mr. Pitt's Concurrence. VIII. Duke of Newcastle's Jealousy of the Earl of Bute's Influence. IX. Changes in Administration, with some Remarks on the Characters of Mr. George Grenwille, and of Lord Hallifax. X. Class of contending Factions. XI. Farther Reasons for terminating the War. XII. Duket of Bedford and Nivernois employed in the Negociation. XIII. Difference between this and the Treaty in 1761. XIV. Conduct of the Courts with Refpect to their German Allies. XV. Change in the Behaviour of the British Miniftry towards the King of Prussia justified. XVI. France guided by the same Alteration of Circumstances; and the Peace of Germany restored. XVII. The Article relating to Portugal very eafily feetled. XVIII. Circumstance which facilitated the Adjustment of Great Britain's direct Concerns. XIX. Extent of her Acquisitions in North America by this Treaty. XX. Commercial and political Importance of the Cod Fishery. XXI. Restrictions to which the French were subjected in Fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland.

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Colonies faid to include in it felf an Indemnification. LII. Immense Value of our American Acquisitions. LIII. The Ceffion of Florida by Spain, and the Privilege granted to our Logwood Cutters, attended with confiderable Benefit. LIV Argument drawn from the Nature of Great Britain's Alliances. LV. The Rock of Goree, and the Factories and Settlements given back to the French in the East-Indies. of very little Consequence. LVI. Mr. Pitt's Charge on the Negociators for having obandened the King of Prusha, refuted by Mr. Fox. LVII. Majority of almost five to one in Favor of the Address, with a Sketch of the second Debate to which it gave Rife. LVIII. The Approbation of the Commons expressed in the warmest Language. LIX. Other Proceedings of Parliament before the Recess. LX. Detached Occurrences of the year 1762. LXI. Account of an extraordinary Imposture, called the Gock Lane Ghost. LXII. Public Curiofity more agreeably amused by the Arrival of three Cherokee Chiefs in England. LXIII. Striking Inflances of Humanity to Enemies in Diffress. LXIV. Relief afforded to the ship-wrecked Crew of the Zenobie. LXV. This Generofity retaliated by the French at Haure de Grace. LXVI. Behaviour of the Spaniards to their unfortunate Affailants at Nova Colonia. I. THE delays that frequently took place in the courfe

and the former negociation, and the pretexts finally made ule of to break it off, form a striking contrast, when opposed to the dispatch with which concerns of still greater importance were afterwards adjusted, as soon as the intentions of all parties towards peace became cordial and sincere. France and Spain had, indeed, no other resource; and Great Britain herself was not so intoxicated with success, as to prefer the continuance of expensive and hazardous efforts to a satisfactory termination of hostilities. The sentiments of the sovereign, the temper of the people at the time, the state of the nation as well as of parties, and many other motives of humanity, policy, and patriotism concurred to render the ministry very earnest in their advances to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

A. D. 1762. GEORGE 111.

II. In all the king's speeches to parliament, he had constantly expressed an anxious wish to see the tranquillity of his kingdoms restored; and had declared, as before taken notice of, that the only use he proposed to make of the advantages gained over the enemy in war, was to procure for his subjects the blessings of peace, on safe and honourable conditions. The happy moment was now arrived, when the offers made by the humbled house of Bourbon enabled his majesty to demonstrate to the world, that those were not studied or delusive professions, but that he had really spoken the language of his heart.

III. With respect to the people at large, fully satisfied with the acquifitions already made, they did not wish to fee the ftrength and resources of the nation any longer exerted in obtaining new triumphs. Vietories grew familiar to them, and made but little impreffion. The marks of public joy on the most confiderable conquests were become much slighter and colder than were shewn, at the beginning of the war. upon very trivial advantages. They now thought only of the preffure of taxes, and of the enormous accumulation of the public debt, which the continuance of hostilities, however successful and glorious, must render unavoidable. It was time, they faid, that England, after having fought her own battles, and those of her allies. with fo much honour and spirit, should enjoy a little re. pole, in order to recover her strength, and to derive at length fome substantial advantages from the late progress of her arms.

IV. There is no doubt but the country, in the mifft of all her fuccesses, had the most urgent occasion for peace. Though her trade had been greatly augmented, a circumstance without example favorable; and though many of her conquests were not less valuable than glorious; yet her supplies of money, great as they were, did not keep pace with her expences. The supply of men too, which was necessary to furnish the waste of so extensive a war, became sensibly diminished; and the troops Vob. I.

were not recruited but with some difficulty, and at a heavy charge. Besides, every end that could be rationally proposed in carrying on the war, was answered: the designs of the enemy were frustrated in all parts of the globe: their daring encroachments had been repressed, and such conquests made upon them, as put it out of their power to insist upon any terms but those which might be dictated by the moderation and generosity of Great Britain. These strong motives of public, or national policy, for encouraging pacific proposals, were farther ensorced by some private considerations. A change in the system of the British ministry had begun this war; ano-

ther change made it expedient to put an end to it.

V. It has been already observed, that the whole council, except Lord Temple, were unanimous in their opposition to Mr. Pitt's scheme for precipitating the rupture with Spain. But their unanimity upon that occasion did not imply a perfect coincidence of opinion, or harmony of sentiment in other respects. He was not long removed from office, before it appeared that the remaining part of the system was framed upon principles so very discordant, that it was by no means likely to stand. The liberal ideas of the new king's friends, and the exclusive spirit of the old king's ministers, when brought as it were into immediate collision, kindled a flame, the violence of which was not to be easily subdued by any ef-

forts of human fagacity.

VI. George III. the moment he ascended the throne of Great Britain, determined to abolish, as far as possible, those odious distinctions of Whigs and Tories, which had so long divided the kingdom; and to extend the royal favor and protection equally to the whole body of his subjects. He felt a just contempt of the narrow policy which had prevailed during the two preceding reigns, when all the great offices of state were engrossed by one party, and when others of equal or superior merit were totally shut out from any share in the administration. He did not forget the obligations his family had been under to the Whigs for their early and vigorous support:

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support: but the common father of his people was not to fuffer a fort of hereditary gratitude for one let of men to produce the most flagrant injustice to all the rest. He was also warned, by the shock of two rebellions, against purfuing a fyslem that served only to encourage or provoke fuch ferments; and he faw, towards the close of the late king's reign, the good effects with which an alteration of that lystem was immediately attended. Mr. Pitt had originally affociated himself with the Tory patriots, and first acquired distinction by opposing the corrupt measures of Sir Robert Walpole, the declared head of the Whigs. After the latter was driven from the feat of power, Mr. Pitt occasionally temporized, being fometimes reputed a Whig, fometimes a Tory, till he got the chief direction of public affairs, when he indifcriminately employed persons of all parties, with equal honour to himself and advantage to the state. Struck with fuch an example, that justified in practice the wifdom, as well as the liberality of the king's views, his majesty would have gladly availed himself of Mr. Pitt's affiftance to complete fo noble a defign; to do away all local and party diffinctions; and to establish a plan of administration, which would afford the most impartial encouragement to every man of virtue and abilities throughout the whole empire.

VII. But his majefty's hopes of Mr. Pitt's concurrence were unhappily disappointed. This minister was, indeed, of no party; but it was rather owing to a defect, than to any excellence in his character. An imperious and unaccommodating disposition rendered him incapable of acting any otherwise than alone. Placing too great a confidence in the superiority of his own genius, he treated the opinions of others with too little delicacy. The want of more conciliating manners was a bar to any permanent union between him and his colleagues in office. Thus the state was prevented from enjoying the joint fruit of the wisdom of many able men, who might mutually have tempered, and mutually forwarded each other; and Mr. Pitt's extraordinary talents

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became not merely useless, but, upon some occasions,

injurious to his country.

VIII. Soon after the refignation of Mr. Pitt, the duke of Newcastle, first commissioner of the treasury. grew extremely jealous of the earl of Bute's influence in the cabinet. This nobleman, who, at first, had been groom of the stole, and, next, was appointed secretary of state, in the room of the earl of Holdernesse, enjoyed a very diffinguished share of his sovereign's effeem and confidence. His conduct was irreproachable; but he was faid to be a Tory. On this ground, therefore, the duke who had long been considered as the head of the Whigs, hoped he could ruin the credit of his rival, by reviving those factious distinctions, on which his own merit principally refted. A loud clamour was therefore raised by the duke's hirelings against the Tory favorite. But their malignant efforts ferved only to rivet the king's attachment to the object of their unmerited obloquy; and the duke found his own weight in admifiration daily decline, notwithflanding his great parliamentary interest, his high office, and his importance as the demagogue of the most powerful party in the kingdom, He accordingly thought himself obliged to refign in the latter end of May; and the earl of Bute was immediately placed at the head of the treasury. Mr. George Grenville, brother to earl Temple, became fecretary of state in the room of his lordship; and the place of first commissioner of the admiralty being vacated by the death of lord Anion, that office was bestowed on the cart of Halifax, now returned from Ireland.

IX. The two last appointments were well calculated to lessen the unpopularity of the earl of Bute's promotion. Mr. Grenville's character for integrity and patriotism stood as high in public estimation as that of his hrother, lord Temple; and, in point of application and abilities, he was certainly his superior. Any unfavourable impression, therefore, which might be made by the resignation of the one, ought naturally to have been estaged or counteracted by the other's acceptance of an

office

* The earl's reply to the address of the Irish house of commons is a masterpiece of its kind; and the following copy of it cannot be unacceptable to the reader:

"I shall take the first opportunity of laying before his majesty the sense of the house of commons contained in this adaress. I enter fully into the truly liberal motives, which

of

have influenced your conduct in this unanimous resolution. That you are solicitous not only to support his majesty's government, but to support it with becoming grandeur and magnificence, resects the highest honour on yourselves: that you have chosen the time of my administration, that you have distinguished my person as the object of your savor, resects the highest credit on me: and I must ever consider this event as one of the most fortunate and honourable circumstances of my life. Whatever merit you ascribe to me in the government of this kingdom, in reality arises from your own conduct, though your partiality would transfer it to mine. Your unanimity has first created this merit, and your liberality would now reward it.

"I am sensible of the obligation you confer: and I can in no way properly demonstrate my sense of it, but by being, as I am, unalterably determined to implore his majesty, that I may be permitted to enjoy it pure and unmixed with the lucrative advantages you propose should attend it. This affectionate address is intended as an honour to me: that intention has on your part been sully answered: to make it truly honourable, something is still necessary on mine. It becomes me to vie with the generosity of parliament, and to keep up an emulation of sentiment. It has been my duty, in the course of this session, to propose large plans of public expence, and to promise an attention to public economy; and I could not without pain submit, that the establishment, already burthened at my recommendation, should be still farther charged for my own particular profit.

"But while I consider myself at liberty to sacrifice my private interest to my private seelings, I must consider myself as bound likewise to consult, in compliance with your enlarged and liberal sentiments, the future support of the station in which I am placed, to the dignity of which the emoluments are, as you represent them, inadequate. I shall transmit, therefore, the sense of the house of commons, that the augmentation, which your generosity has proposed, may, if his majesty shall think sit, be made to the establishment of my successor, when he shall enter on the government of this kingdom, and

all the vacancies which happened in the higher departments of the state, during his administration, were uni-

formly filled by men of reputation and abilities.

X. Many of the duke of Newcastle's friends, who were in official fituations, refigned with him; others of the same party, who had before made offers of their fervices, retired in disgust; and some, who were supposed to be attached to the late ministry, were deprived of the places which they held undergovernment, as their faithful exertions in the public service could not be depended upon. The earl of Bute also thought it found policy. in conformity with the lystem of liberal comprehension already explained, to attempt a coalition with the great body of the Tories, or country gentlemen of ancient families, who were able to yield him effectual support? They readily came Into his measures; and as they had long been excluded from any share in the management of the state, they were now doubly zealous to shew themfelves worthy of the confidence of their king and country. Their efforts, however, were as vigorously opposed by the discontented party; and no one could be furprised at the ferment which enfued; in which perfonal refentment, factious intrigues, and national, or rather local prejudices, were all united to throw every thing into confusion.

XI. Whilst the nation was thus distracted by violent cabals, the conduct of a war became difficult; its continuance unsafe; and its supplies uncertain. If the administration failed, their failure would be imputed to incapacity: if they succeeded, their success would be converted into an argument for such terms of peace, as when, it is probable, the circumflances of this country may be

better able to support such additional burthen. But while I must decline accepting any part of the profits, I rejoice to charge myself with the whole of the obligation: abundantly happy, if when I shall hereafter be removed from this high, and, through your favor, defirable fituation, I should leave it. through your liberality, augmented in its emoluments, and by

my inability not diminished in its reputation."

joy forme interval of repofe.

KII. The Bourbon courts and that of England thus concurring in the same point, all difficulties were speedily smoothed. It is faid, that the first overtures were made under the mediation of his Sardinian majefty. As foon as terms were proposed, in order to give a pledge to each other of their mutual fincerity, it was agreed that this treaty should not be negociated, as the former had been, by subordinate persons, but that the kings of France and England should reciprocally fend to each other's courts a perion of the first consequence and distinction in either kingdom. Accordingly, on the fifth of September, the duke of Bedford fet off for Paris, with the character of ambassador and plenipotentiary from the court of England, to negociate a peace; and on the twelfth of the same month, the duke of Nivernois arrived in London, with the like commission from the French court.

XIII. Very little time was spent in adjusting the outlines of the treaty, or explaining the principles on which it was to proceed. The negociators seemed, in some measure, to assume as a basis those points, which were nearest to a settlement in the treaty of 1761; and to commence where that transaction concluded. This was the only method of avoiding tedious and useless debates. The spirit of the two negociations, so far as regarded the peculiar interest of Great Britain, was almost per-

XIV. The adjustment of affairs in the empire did not form any material obstruction to the progress of the treaty. Both parties readily agreed to withdraw themselves totally from the German war. They thought, and rightly, that nothing could tend so much to give peace to their respective allies, as mutually to withdraw their assistance from them; and to stop that current of English and French money, which, as long as it ran into Germany, would be sure to feed a perpetual war in that country. The conduct of the two courts upon this occasion, though very different from what they had held in the year 1761, was much more politic in itself, as well as perfectly defensible, from the change of circumstances. This will appear evidently from a view of the state of the German war at both periods.

XV. When

XV. When the former negociation was on foot, the affairs of the king of Pruffia were at the lowest ebb: he was overpowered by the whole weight of Austria, of Sweden, of the empire, and of Ruffia, as determined as ever in her enmity, and then fuccessful; to fay nothing of France. It would have been ungenerous, on the part of Great Britain, to have deferted him in that fituation, But, at the time of making the last treaty, the condition of his affairs was absolutely reversed. He had got rid of the most powerful, and one of the most implacable of his enemies. He had also concluded a peace with Sweden. The treaty itself freed him from all apprehenfions of France. He had, then, none to contend with, but a nominal army of the empire, and one of Austria, which, though fomething more than nominal, was wholly unable to oppose his progress. His fituation, from being pitiable, was become formidable. It was, perhaps, good policy to prevent the balance of Germany from being overturned to his prejudice: it would have been the world in the world to overturn it in his favor. These principles sufficiently explain and justify the British ministry for so remarkable a change in their behavjour towards the king of Pruffia.

XVI. The conduct of France upon both those occafions may be accounted for, nearly in the same manner;
She had very justly excepted to the demand of the evacuation of Wesel, Cleves, and Gueldres, when made by
Mr. Pitt in the first negociation; because he refused to
put an end to the German war. In this last treaty,
the French assented without hesitation or difficulty, to
the very same demand; because we agreed, in common
with them, to be neutral in the disputes of the empire.
Thus the peace of Germany, so far as it depended on
Great Britain and France, was paid a due regard to;
and the other contending powers, being left to themselves,
soon terminated their differences.*

XVII. As

^{*} The substance of the treaty, concluded at Hubertsburg between his Prussian majesty and the empress queen, was no

XVII. As the Bourbon confederacy had no pretext for the quarrel with Portugal, but the advantages which Great Britain derived, from her friendly intercourse with that country during the war, the article relating to his most faithful majesty did not admit of the least altercation. Any of his territories, or possessions in Europe or in any other part of the globe, which had fallen into the hands of the French and Spaniards, were to be evacuated by their troops, and reffored in the same condi-

tion they were in when conquered.

XVIII. After the concerns of the allies were provided for, the most important part of the treaty still remained, which was to adjust every thing that related to the fettlements and commerce of Great Britain and of the Bourbon courts. The circumstance, which so much impeded this adjustment in the preceding negociation, was the intervention of the claims of Spain. tempt of the Bourbon powers to intermix and confound their affairs at that juncture, had a share in making the war more general; on this occasion it had a contrary effect. As the whole was now negociated together, it facilitated the peace, by affording easier methods of regulating the lystem of compensation, and furnishing more largely to the general fund of equivalents.

XIX. The great object, and the original cause of the war, liad been the establishment of precise boundaries in America. This was therefore the very first point to be now attended to; and it must be observed, that it was fettled much more accurately, than it promised to be in the negociation of the foregoing year. For the French, not having afcertained the limits between their own posfessions with greater exactness, than they had those which separated them from the British possessions, it was not clear in ceding Canada, how much they really gave up. Disputes might have arisen, and, in fact, did immore than that a mutual restitution and oblivion should take

place, and each party fit down at the end of the war in the fame

fituation in which they began it.

mediately

mediately arise upon this subject. Besides, the western limits of the fouthern British colonies were not mentioned; and those limits were extremely obscure, and subject to many discussions. Such discussions contained in them the feeds of a new war. In the prefent treaty, it was agreed, that a line drawn along the middle of the river Missispi, from its source to the river Iberville, and thence along the middle of this river, and the lakes of Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the lea, should irrevocably fix the bounds of the two nations in North America. This line included a very large tract of country, which formerly made a part of Louiliana, in addition to what was properly called Canada; and these newly acquired territories of Great Britain, were farther enlarged and completely rounded by the ceffion of Florida, on the part of Spain. As the northern boundaries had been long fince fettled by the treaty of Utrecht, all occafions of limitary disputes seemed to be effectually cut off; and the British possessions in America were as well defined, as the nature of fuch a country could possibly admit. The advantages, which were expected to flow from so great an increase of empire on that continent, will be presently examined in a summary of the chief arguments that were urged both for and against the treaty.

XX. The Newfoundland fishery was another point of infinite importance, and a subject of much controversy. In a commercial view it is certainly of great estimation: but it has been considered as even more material in a political light. That fishery is the sole support of many maritime places, which would otherwise be of no fort of value: it is a grand nursery of seamen, and consequently one of the principal resources of the marine. Scarcely any object could be of more importance to two nations, who contended for a superiority of naval power. The more clearly, therefore, it was the interest of Great Britain to acquire the exclusive exercise of this sishery, the more strongly and evidently it became the interest of France to oppose such a pretension. Not only a large part of her foreign trade depended on the fishery; but a

great part of her domestic supply. Besides, every hope of the strength, and almost of the existence of her naval power, must have vanished with the surrender of so inestimable a right. The English ministry knew very well, that France would rather run all the hazards of war, than totally relinquish this object. But though they despaired of driving the French entirely from the sishery, they endeavoured as much as possible to diminish its value to them. In this respect they followed the plan of the former negociation, except that some improvements

were added.

XXI. In the first place, that article of the treaty of Utrecht was established, by which the French were admitted to fish, and to dry their fish on the north-east and north-west parts of Newfoundland, from Cape Bonavista to Point Biche; and were excluded from the rest of the island. They were also permitted to fish within the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but with this limitation,—that they should not approach within three leagues of any of the coasts belonging to England. This precaution was used, not only with a view of abridging their fishery of dry cod, but principally in order to prevent their landing, and, on that pretence, forming settlements on those exetensive deserts, which surround the gulf. Otherwise the

between the two nations.

XXII. The second restriction imposed on the French
fishery was, that it should not be exercised but at the distance of fisteen leagues from the coasts of the island of
Cape Breton, which was ceded to England. In return
for this, the French obtained the full right of the small
islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, his most Christian
majesty engaging not to erect any fortifications on these
islands, nor to keep more than sifty soldiers there to enforce the police. In this article the plan of the former
negociation was pursued: but the idea of a resident commissary, and the occasional visitation by a ship of war,
were omitted, as regulations which were in truth more

privilege might become a means of exciting new disputes

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humiliating to France, than in any respect advantageous

to England.

XXIII. With regard to the pretentions of Spain, the entirely defifted from the right the claimed of fifting on these coasts. A more satisfactory, or more unequivocal expression should, and undoubtedly would have been insisted upon, it it had been of any great consequence, in what terms a right was renounced, which for a long time had never been exercised. The claim itself was almost as obsolete as that of the king of England to the dominions of France. The British ministry laid very little stress on such a trisle; but they suffered it to be thrown, as a fort of make-weight, into the scale of Spanish sacrifices.

XXIV. When the affairs of the West Indies came to be settled, though they caused great difference of opinion among the public, they did not seem to raise any considerable difficulty in the negociation. There England had made great concessions. She restored to France the islands of Martinico, Guadaloupe, and Marigalante, besides an assignment, or surrender of the neutral island of St. Lucia. Of her late acquisitions she only retained Dominica, Tobago, St. Vincent's, and the Grenades. To the three former she had an old claim, which was now consirmed: the latter were ceded and guarantied to her in full right.

XXV. As the intelligence of the fuccess of the British arms at the Havannah had arrived before the settlement of this part of the treaty relative to the West Indies*, it was in order to obtain the restoration of that valuable conquest, that Spain agreed to some articles before enumerated, namely, the evacuation of all conquests made upon Portugal, or her foreign colonies; the cession of Florida, with the forts of St. Augustine and Pensacola, the renunciation of the right to the Newsoundland fishery.

^{*} The news of the capture of the Havannah arrived in England on the twenty ninth of September, about a fortnight after he negociation had been entered upon.

and, in addition to these, Spain also consented not to disturb the English in their occupation of cutting logwood in the bay of Honduras, and to permit them to build houses there for the conveniency of their trade. It was stipulated, however, in this last grant, that they should demolish their fortifications on that coast, as a tacit acknowledgment, that the privilege they were now suffered to enjoy was not founded upon right, but derived from favor.

XXVI. In Africa, Goree was reftored to France, and Senegal remained to Great Britain. In the East Indies, all the factories and fettlements taken from the French fince the beginning of the war, were given up to them, on condition of their engaging in the first place, not to erect any forts, nor to keep any number of foldiers whatsoever in the province of Bengal; and secondly, to acknowledge the reigning subas of Bengal, Decan, and the Carnatic, as the lawful sovereigns of these countries. In Europe, Minorca and Belleille were to be restored to their former possessors; and the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk were to be demolished, agreeably to the

stipulations of former treaties.

XXVII. There was one article totally omitted in the present treaty, though it had been the subject of the most warm and obstinate controversy in the former negociation. This was the restitution of the captures made by England previous to the declaration of war. On this point, the ministers of the two courts appeared at that time equally positive, the one to demand, the other to resule such a restitution. It was, indeed, impossible, for the former to relinquish, or for the latter to admit the claim, without bringing some reproach on their respective governments. France could not now make a greater sacrifice to the honour of Great Britain in the eyes of all Europe, than by passing over that matter in total silence.

* The grounds on which this question was argued by both parties, have been already explained in page 74.

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consulted with so much delicacy in this very disputable affair, the sears of the Bourbon courts were not less effectually removed by another article, which stipulated, that the conquests not included in the treaty, either as cessions, or restitutions, should be given up without compensation. France and Spain knew themselves exposed in almost every quarter: they had no armament on foot, from which they could expect any considerable advantages: whereas the British ministry had great reason to hope, that the important expedition against the Philippines could not fail of success. The reduction of Manilla had actually taken place; but the news, though conveyed with extraordinary dispatch, did not reach England till the April following.

XXIX. Such were the chief articles of a treaty which put an end to the molt fanguinary and expensive war in which Great Britain had ever been engaged. But, to her honour, it must be added that her efforts had not, in any contest, been ever crowned with greater glory and success. The preliminaries were signed by the British and French ministers at Fontainbleau, the third of November; and the twenty fourth of the same month, the Duke of Nivernois, who had been employed in the negociation at the court of London, as embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the most Christian king, made the following speech to his Britannic majesty on

the occasion:

XXX. "Sir,

"A cordial reconciliation between two powerful monarchs, formed to love each other, a permanent union of fystem between two great courts, attracted to one another by their interests rightly understood; and a sincere and lasting conjunction between two respectable nations, whom unhappy prejudices have too frequently divided; form the glorious æra of the commencement of your majesty's reign: and this æra will, at the same time, be that of happiness restored to the four quarters of the world. Your majesty's name, your glory, and your virtues will be inseparably joined in history with universal felicity:

Stability.

"Permit me, Sir, to felicitate myself at your feet, on being chosen by the king, my master, to serve between your majesty and him, as the organ of the noble sentiments of two hearts so worthy of each other, and to be employed in this blessed work, which insures your majesty's glory, by giving happiness to the whole world."

XXXI. But however highly the French embaffador might estimate the bleffings of peace, the people of England were very much divided in their fentiments respecting the merits of the treaty. Uncommon pains had been taken by the disaffected party to prejudice the public against every article, as it happened to transpire in the course of the negociation. A multitude of pamphlets had appeared, some recommending a continuation of hoflities, as likely to give the finishing stroke to the commerce of the enemy; others exhibiting laboured comparisons between the different conquests, that were to be restored, or retained, in which the importance of each was magnified or depreciated, according to the views and purpoles of the writers. Every concession was criticised without mercy; and the whole treaty was represented as an infamous compact, made at the expence of the honour and advantage of Great Britain. The friends of administration had exerted themselves with equal industry on the other fide of the question, pointing out the madness of continuing the war, and placing in the most advantageous light the value and fecurity of the present acquisitions. This clash of contending interests and opinions excited throughout the kingdom the most violent heats, which were blown into a combustion by every art, and every inftrument of party, that had ever proved effectual upon fimilar occasions.

XXXII. In the course of these political conflicts, and particularly after the signing of the preliminaries had

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been formally announced to the public", fome efforts were used to bring about a coalition between the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt, who had hitherto kept aloof from each other, at the head of their respective adherents. It feemed hardly possible that any cordial friendship could take place between those stateimen. The former, when in office, was far from being fatisfied with the principles or conduct of the latter; he fecretly encouraged the attacks that were made upon Mr. Pitt's measures, and, had not Lord Bute stept in, he himself would have taken the lead in support of the pacific system. But whatever resentment on that account Mr. Pitt must have felt, he and the Duke were not fo irreconcileable, fo completely hoftile or averie to one another, as each of them was to the Earl of Bute. Common enmity therefore united the two factions; and they joined their endeavours to perfuade the people, that the parliament would never ratify, or, at least, pass over without heavy censure, the conditions of a peace to inadequate to the fuccesses of the war, fo far below the just expectations of the nation.

XXXIII. The ministy, thus threatened by a formidable opposition, did not fail to take the most effectual steps for securing the approbation of the legislature. Mr. Fox was eminently useful to them on this occasion. Though he continued in his old place of pay master, he undertook to conduct the affairs of government in the house of commons, for which no man could be better qualified. Mr. George Grenville, whose employment would naturally have engaged him in that task, resigned the scales of secretary of state, and was appointed first lord of the admiralty. The earl of Hallisax had vacated his seat at the head of this board, in order to accept of

^{*} The first account relative to the fignature of those preliminaries arrived at Lord Egremont's office, on the 8th of November, and was immediately communicated to the lord mayor, in a letter from the under secretary of state. The ratifications of them were interchanged at Versailles on the 22d of the same month, and on the first of December the cessation of hostin lities was proclaimed in London.

XXXIV. While the most vigorous preparations were thus making by both parties for a trial of strength, the parliament met on the twenty fifth of November; and the session was opened by his majesty with the following

speech:

XXXV. "My Jords and Gentlemen,

"I found, on my accession to the throne, these my kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expensive war. I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigour; determined, however, to consent to peace, upon just and homourable terms, whenever the events of war should incline the enemy to the same pacific disposition.

"A negociation was accordingly begun the last year, which proved ineffectual. The war became afterwards more general, by the resolution of the court of Madrid to take part with my enemy, notwithstanding my best

endeavours to prevent it.

"This, with the unexpected attack of my natural and good ally the king of Portugal, greatly affected our commerce, multiplied the objects of our military operations, and increased our difficulties, by adding to the heavy burthens under which this country already laboured.

"My object fill continued the fame, to attain an homourable peace, by purfuing this more extensive war in the most vigorous manner. I embraced, therefore, the occasion offered me of renewing the negociation; but, at the same time, I exerted so effectually the strength which.

which you had put into my hands, and have been fo well ferved by my fleets and armies in the execution of my plans, that history cannot furnish examples of greater glory, or greater advantages acquired by the arms of this, or any other nation, in so short a period of time. My General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and my army in Germany, have gained immortal honour by many figual advantages, obtained during the course of this campaign over an enemy superior in numbers. The progress of the French and Spanish arms in Portugal has been stopt, and that kingdom preserved by the firmness and resolution of its sovereign, and by the military talents of the reigning Count la Lippe, seconded by the valour of the troops under his command. Martinico and other islands in the West Indies have been conquered; the Havannah, a place of the utmost importance to Spain, is in my poffession, and, with it, great treasures and a very considerable part of the navy of Spain are fallen into our hands.

"I cannot mention these atchievements, which reflect fuch honour on my crown, without giving my public testimony to the unwearied perseverance, and unparellelled bravery of my officers and private men, by sea and land; who, by repeated proofs, have shewn, that no climate, no hardships, no dangers, can check the ardour,

or refift the valour of the British arms.

"Next to the affiltance of Almighty God, it is owing to their conduct and courage that my enemies have been brought to accept of peace on fuch terms as, I trust, will give my parliament entire fatisfaction. Preliminary articles have been figured by my minister with those of France and Spain, which I will order in due time to

be laid before you.

The conditions of these are such, that there is not only an immense territory added to the empire of Great Britain, but a solid foundation laid for the increase of trade and commerce; and the utmost care has be n taken to remove all occasions of future disputes between my subjects and those of France and Spain, and thereby

to add security and permanency to the bleshings of peace. "While I carefully attended to the essential interests of my own kingdoms, I have had the utmost regard to the good faith of my crown, and the interests of my allies. I have made peace for the king of Portugal, securing to him all his dominions: and all the territories of the King of Prussia, as well as of my other allies in Germany, or elsewhere, occupied by the arms of France, are to be immediately evacuated.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you; and shall, without delay, proceed to make reductions to the utmost extent, wherever they may be found consistent with wisdom and sound policy. It is the greatest affliction for me to find, that, though the war is at an end, our expences cannot immediately be so much lessened as I desire; but as nothing could have carried is through the great and arduous difficulties surrounding us but the most vigorous and expensive efforts, we must expect for some time to feel the consequences of them to a considerable degree.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

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"It was impossible to execute what this nation has fo gloriously performed in all parts of the world, without the loss of great numbers of men. When you consider this loss, whether on the principle of policy or humanity, you will see one of the many reasons which induced me to enter early into negociation, fo as to make a confiderable progress in it, before the fate of many operations was determined; and now to hasten the conclusion of it to prevent the necessity of making preparations for another campaign. As by this peace my territories are greatly augmented, and new fources opened for trade and manufactures, it is my earnest desire that you would consider of such methods, in the settlement of our new acquisitions, as shall most effectually tend to the security of those countries, and to the improvement of the commerce and navigation of Great Britain. I cannot mention our acquisitions, without earnestly recommending to your

your care and attention my gallant subjects, by whose

valour they were made.

"We could never have carried on this extensive war without the greatest union at home. You will find the same union peculiarly necessary, in order to make the best use of the great advantages acquired by the peace; and to lay the foundation of that occonomy which we owe to ourselves and to our posterity, and which can alone relieve this nation from the heavy burthens brought upon it by the necessities of this long and expensive war."

XXXVI. In answer to this speech, each house prepared an address, containing general compliments of congratulation on the approach of peace, and on another event, which the king, through delicacy, had not mentioned,—the birth of the Prince of Wales. As the substance of both addresses was nearly the same, it will be sufficient to repeat that of the commons, which was drawn up in the following very loyal and affectionate terms:

XXXVII. " Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your majefty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the most humble and hearty thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Permit, us, at the same time, to congratulate your majesty on the auspicious birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the recovery of your royal consort, endeared to this country, not only by this important

event, but by her own perfonal virtues.

"We acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, your majesty's great attention to the welfare of your people, in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and congratulate your majesty on that happy effect of it, the prospect of such a peace as may give stability and permanency to the blessings we promise ourselves under your majesty's most auspicious reign.

"We assure your majesty, that your faithful commons are truly sensible of the wisdom with which your plans have been concerted, as well as of the successful zeal

"The resolution and intrepidity of your majesty's army in Germany, and the military skill and distinguished activity of your General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, which have obtained so many signal advantages over an enemy fo superior in numbers, are objects of our highest admiration. The stopping the progress of the French and Spanish arms in Portugal, and the prefervation of that kingdom, by the firmnels and refolution of its fovereign, and by the superior talents and able conduct of the Count la Lippe, seconded by the valour of the troops under his command, are events of the highest importance to this nation and its commerce. The reduction of Martinico, so glorious to his majesty's arms. and the still more glorious and important conquest of the Havannah, by which great treasure and a very confiderable part of the navy of Spain are fallen into your majesty's hands, speak the wisdom of your councils, and the valour of those employed in the execution of these great commands; and fill our hearts with gratitude and fatisfaction.

"The public testimony which your majesty has, therefore, graciously given to the unwearied perseverance, and
unparallelled bravery of your officers and private men, by
sea and land, to which, under God, these glorious atchievements are to be attributed, is a no less honourable
than deserved reward of their services, and must be an additional recommendation of them to the esteem and gra-

titude of their country.

"Allow us, Sir, to thank your majesty for having promised to direct the preliminary articles of the peace to be laid before us. And we receive with the greatest satisfaction, the information which your majesty has condescended, in the mean time, to afford us; and from which we promise ourselves, that, with your majesty's dominions, our trade will be increased; and that all occasions of future disputes being removed, the blessings of peace will thereby be rendered permanent and secure.

We return your majefty our most fincere and humble thanks for your great goodness and tender regard for the welfare of your subjects, in proceeding without delay to the conclusion of the negociation of peace, so expedient for this country; and for your gracious intentions, as soon as it shall be concluded, to reduce the public expences.

"Your majefty may be affired, that your faithful Commons will chearfully affift in the support of such expenses as may be still necessary, with due regard to that economy, which your majesty recommends to us, as far as may be consistent with wildom and true policy.

"We will not fail to consider of the most effectual methods of settling our new acquisitions, of securing those countries to us, and of improving our commerce and navigation. And, lamenting the loss of those many brave men who have fallen in this glorious war, we will pay all due attention to the services of those who yet remain, by whose valour those acquisitions have been made. And we will continue to cultivate that union, to which we greatly owe the successes of the war, in order thereby to make the best advantages of peace, and lay the foundation of that economy, which we owe to our selves and to our posterity."

XXXVIII. In addition to this address, which was very graciously received by the king, the commons resolved next day, (Nov. 26) that a congratulatory message should be sent to the queen, on the auspicious event of her delivery of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and of her happy recovery; and to assure her majesty of the constant zeal, duty, and attachment of that house.

XXXIX. That part of the public, which had been flattered with a hope that the peace would be severely censured by parliament, was totally disappointed, when the preliminary articles came to be taken into consideration by both houses. The opposition in the lords was feeble, and, except with regard to a few advocates for the continuance of the war, somewhat inconsistent: The others had formerly recommended the same general plan of peace, which was adopted in the preliminaries with evident improvements. "But," said they, "our additi-

A. D. 1762. GEORGE III. onal fuccesses, fince that time, gave us ground to expect better terms." The answer was, "that the burthens of the state, and the extent of the war, had increased in, at leaft; an equal proportion; and that peace was therefore not less necessary now than at any former period." The farther details of this debate are here suppressed, in order to avoid anticipating any part of the full discussion of the subject in the house of commons. One circumstance. however, must not be omitted. As the lords in opposition had blended with their aguments some very poignant reflections on the Earl of Bute's conduct, he entered into a complete vindication of it with equal temper and fpirit : he traced step by step the whole progress of the negociation, justified his zeal in forwarding it to the utmost extent of his power, and not only owned himself a warm promoter of the peace, but even expressed a defire that this circumstance should be engraved upon his tomb. He was well supported by the Earl of Hallifax, and by so evident a majority, that the house did not divide, but approved of the preliminaries, without any qualification or referve*.

XL. The triumph of the minister in the commons was not so easily obtained. The main force of opposition was concentered there, and what the minority wanted in numbers, they hoped to compensate by ingenuity and eloquence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid a copy of the preliminary articles before the house on the

* As Lord Bote had never before made any full display of his oratorical talents, it was not generally expected that he would have acquitted himfelf with fo much honour in this debare. He seemed to call forth the greater exertion, as he had no longer for his fecond Earl Granville, the Cicero of the House of Lords. But this nobleman, on his death-bed, had expressed his approbation of the preliminaries more unequivocally than he could have done, if in perfect health, by the utmost efforts of his elequence. Mr. Wood, under fecretary of state, having waited upon the venerable prefident, when dying, with a copy of the articles, and read them to him, his lordship declared, " it was the most honourable peace he ever faw." twenty-

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twenty ninth of November, and on the ninth of December they were taken into confideration, and the house was moved to concur in an address to his majesty expressive of their approbation of such advantageous terms. This motion was made by Mr. Fox, who took the lead in support of the peace, and was strongly resisted by Mr. Pitt, at the head of the few who disapproved of the conditions. By filling up the sketch, which has been published of this debate, with the arguments made use of by the best writers on both sides of the question, a comprehensive view of the advantages and defects of the treaty may be obtained; and the reader will be enabled to form his own opinion on

fatisfactory grounds.

XLI. The first article which the censurers of the peace attacked was the regulation of the cod fishery. They compared it with what had been proposed in the formertreaty. "At a time," they faid, "when Great Bril tain had not half fo much right as at prefent to prefcribe terms to her enemies, the only confented to give up one finall island, that of St. Pierre, as a shelter to the French fishing boats, and with these indispensible restrictions. first that no fortifications should be erected, nor any military establishments maintained there; secondly, that the veffels of no other nation should be suffered to partake of the same convenience; thirdly, that the possession of the little island thus given up should not be considered as transmitting the least right or power of fishing or of drying fish on any part of the coast of Newfoundland bewond the diffriet expressly defined in the treaty of Utrecht: and laftly, that an English commissary should be allowed to reside there, and that the commander of the British foundron on that station should be at liberty from time to time to inspect the said isle, to see that the above stipulations were punctually observed. If these were deemed expedient in the ceffion of one island, they were doubly necessary in the cession of two. But nothing could justify the absolute, unconditional surrender of St. Pierre and of Miquelon, which would enable France to recover her marine, and by degrees to acquire the best part of a

A. D. 1762. GEORGE 111. 232 fiftery, from which the ought," as they alledged, " re

have been entirely excluded."

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XLII. In reply to this, it was afferted, "that France would never have agreed to a total dereliction of the fishery: that the cession, on her part, of the isles of Cape Breton and St. John to England was more than an equivalent to the sheltering places of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which she was not allowed to fortify, nor to keep any troops in, except such a small number as were barely necessary to enforce the police: that, though she was not wholly driven from the sishery, her share in it was considerably impaired: and that the residence of an English commissary on the little islands she was permitted to retain would only be a permanent subject of humiliation to her, without affording the least security to the interests of Great Britain."

XLIII. But the restitution of the conquests, particularly of those which had been made in the West Indies. was the object of the severest and most vehement cenfure. "The authors of fuch an infamous and improvident treaty," faid the opponents of administration. es feem to have lost fight of that great fundamental principle. That France is chiefly, if not folely to be dreaded by us in the light of a maritime and commercial power. By the impolitic concessions made to her in the fishery, and by restoring all her valuable West India islands, we have put into her hands the means of repairing her prodigious losses, and of becoming once more formidable at sea. The fishery trained up an innumerable multitude of young seamen; and the West India trade employed them when they were trained. France," they observed, " had long fince gained a decided superiority over us in this lucrative branch of commerce, and fupplied almost all Europe with the rich commodities. which are produced only in that part of the world. By this commerce she enriched her merchants, and augmented her finances: whilft, from a want of fugar-land. which has been long known and feverely felt by England, we at once loft the foreign trade, and fuffered all

the inconveniences of a monopoly at home.

XLIV. "Surely," continued they, " at the close of fo expensive a war, we might very reasonably demand fomething towards our indemnification, as well as towards our fecurity. It is evident, that our conquests in North America, however they may provide for the one, are altogether inadequate to the other of these ends .-The state of the existing trade of these conquests is extremely low; the speculations of their future trade are precarious; and the profpect, at best, is very remote. We stand in need of supplies, which will have an effect, certain, speedy, and considerable. The retaining both, or even one of the principal French islands, Martinico or Guadaloupe, would have effectually answered this triple purpose. The advantage would be immediate: it would not be a matter of conjecture, but of actual account. The trade to those islands is highly lucrative. and of the utmost extent : the number of Thips employed in it would prove a great resource to our maritime power: monopoly at home would be corrected; the foreign trade recovered; and, what would be of almost equal weight, all that we gaind on that fystem, would be made fourfold to us by the lofs which enfued to France. But our conquests in North America, however advantageous they may prove to us in the idea of fecurity, are of very little detriment to the commerce of France. On the West-Indian scheme of acquisition, our gain and her loss go hand in hand."

XLV. They insisted upon the obvious connection of this trade with that of our colonies in North America, and with our commerce to the coast of Africa. "The African trade," they said, "would be augmented by the demand for slaves: that of North America would all centre in ourselves. Whereas, by restoring all the islands, a great part of the northern colony trade must redound, as it has hitherto done, to those who were lately our

enemies, and will always be our rivals."

XLVI. "Nor is there," added they, "any thing ex-

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travagant, or overbearing in this demand : for though we had been determined, and with the greatest reason, to retain either Martinico or Guadaloupe, or even both these islands, our conquests were such, that there was fill abundant matter left to display our moderation in giving up the rest. But if the negociators thought it mecessary to add fomething more to the concessions they had made in the fishery, on the coast of Africa, and in the East Indies, why did they not contract their prodigious claims in North America. By that method nothing would have been loft to our commerce, nor fhould we have hazarded our fecurity. We must still have remained infinitely superior in strength; and whenever a war breaks out, that power will be most secure, whose resources are most considerable."

XLVII. They looked upon the concessions made to Spain, in the same part of the world, as equally unjusti-Table. "Florida," they maintained, "was no compenfation for the Havannah. The Havannah was an important conquest. From the moment it was taken, all the Spanish treasures and riches in America, lay at our mercy. Spain had purchased the security of all these, and the restoration of Cuba also, with the cession of Florida only. It was no equivalent. There had been a bargain; but the terms were inadequate. They were in adequate in every point, where the principle of

reciprocity was affected to be introduced."

XLVIII. They represented the privilege obtained from Spain, in favour of our logwood-cutters, as too uncertain and precarious to be confidered among the lift of equivalents. "Instead of establishing," said they, a folid right in this long contested trade, we have engaged to pull down our forts, and to destroy the only means of protecting it. What fecurity have we, that our logwood cutters shall not be molested in their naked. and defenceless situation? The King of Spain's promise! It is not words, but the power of repelling force by force, that can prevent hostilities or injustice."

XLIX., They concluded their strictures on the subject

L. The advocates for the peace defended all those

concessions on the following grounds:

ed, was a sufficient equivalent.

"The original object of the war," faid they, was the security of our colonies upon the continent. danger to which these colonies were exposed, and, in confequence of that danger, the immense waste of blood and treasure which ensued to Great Britain, together with the calamities which were, from the same source, derived upon the four quarters of the world, left no fort of doubt that it was not only our best, but our only policy, to guard against all possibility of the return of such evils. Experience has flewn us, that while France possesses any fingle place in America, whence she may molest our settlements, they can never enjoy any repose; and, of course, that we are never secure from being plunged again into those calamities, from which we have at length, and with fo much difficulty, happily emerged. To remove France from our neighbourhood in America, or to contract her power within the narrowell limits possible was, therefore, the most capital advantage we could obtain, and was worth purchasing by almost any concession ...

^{*} It was, however, strongly suspected by a sew politicians, that the idea of security to the English colonies in North America had been carried too far by the peace-makers, and would prove the source of new evils. They thought that the total expulsion of the French would embolden those colonies to shake off the control of the mother country, since they no longer stood in need of her protection against a restless, active,

LI. They infifted that the absolute security derived from this plan, included in itself an indemnification first, by faving us, more effectually than any other method could, from the necessity of increasing our trade, and lowering our debt: secondly, by permitting our colonies on the continent to extend themselves without danger or molestation. They pointed out the great increase of population in those colonies within a few years. They shewed, that their trade with the mother country had uniformly increased with this population; that being now freed from the molestation of enemies, and the emulation of rivals, unlimited in their possessions, and fafe in their persons, our American planters would, by the very course of their natural propagation, in a very short time, furnish out a demand of our manufactures. as large as all the working hands of Great Britain could possibly supply; and that consequently there was no reason to dread that want of trade, which their adverfairies Infimuated, fince North America alone would supply the deficiencies of our trade in every other part of the world.

LIL. They expatiated on the great variety of climates, which that country contained, and the vast reforces which would thence arise to commerce. "The value of our acquisitions there," they said, "ought not to be estimated by the present produce, but by their probable increase; nor ought the value of any country to be solely tried on the pedlar principles of immediate trade. Extent of territory and a number of subjects are

and warlike neighbour. The conjecture has fince been verified by events. At that time, it was generally confidered as alike illiberal and unfounded; and the humanity and generofity of the people of England were fully fatisfied with the prospect, that our American brethren would thenceforth be exempted from the annoyance of any European enemy, and able to keep the natives in awe. It was, in fact, the voice of the nation which had dictated those terms of peace to the ministry, and which had made them turn their views so much to the expension and security of our teritories in the new world.

the fources of real grandeur, as the mere advantages of traffick. Such ideas are rather fuitable to a limited and petty commonwealth, like Holland, than to a great, powerful, and warlike nation. Having, for these reasons, made very large demands in North America, it was necessary to relax in other parts. France would never be brought to any very considerable cession in the West Indies: but her power and increase there could never become formidable, because the existence of her settlements depended upon ours in North America, she not being any longer left a place, whence they can be

fupplied with provisions."

LIH. They did not deny the importance of the Havannah; but they, at the fame time, infifted upon the value of the objects which had been obtained in return for it. The whole country of Florida, with fort St. Augustine and the bay of Pensacola, was far from being a contemptible acquisition. It extended the British dominions along the coast to the mouth of the Missislippi: it removed an asylum for the slaves of the English colonies, who were continually making their escape to St. Augustine: it deprived the Spaniards of an easy avenue, through which they had it in their power to invade Georgia and Carolina: it afforded a large extent of improveable territory, a strong fortier, and a good port in the bay of Mexico, both for the convenience of trade, and the annovance of the Spaniards in any future contest. The liberty and security, which the King of Spain engaged to afford to the English logwood cutters, was another material confideration; and though the fortifications on the coast were to be demolished, it did not appear by what other means a claim of fuch a peculiar nature could be adjusted. "We never," said they, " let up any pretensions to the territory, nor even directly to the produce; but only a privilege of cutting and taking away this wood by indulgence. That privilege is now confirmed. What more, confistently with reason and justice, could we demand? The right of erecting

erecting fortifications would imply an absolute, direct, and exclusive dominion over the territory itself, to which we had not even the shadow of a claim."

LIV. They asked, whether his Catholic majesty could have made a fuller or more adequate compenfation for the Havannah, without diffnembering his empire, or exposing its commerce to inevitable min? " Had Great Britain," as they argued, " fought for herfelf alone, and reftricted her efforts to her own element, the might have affurmed a more peremptory tone in dictating the terms of the treaty; and, if they were not acquiefeed in, the might have refolved to keep all her conquelts, and to profecute hostilities to the full accomplishment of her wishes. But she was saddled with the protection of her allies; and, on their account, involved in a double continental war, the expence of which overhalanced all the advantages the could derive from the fuccels of her arms. France and Spain had declared, in plain terms, that, without the restitution of the illands and of the Havannah, peace could be of no fervice to them; that they would rather hazard the continuance of the war, which, in the long run, must exhauft the finances and credit of England; and, in the mean time, redouble their efforts in making an entire conquest of Portugal, which it could not be in the power of the British auxiliaries to prevent."

LV. With respect to the other cessions, they thought the rock of Goree of very little consequence, while Great Britain retained the possession of Senegal, which gave her the command of the chief trade of the interior parts of the country. The article, which related to the East Indies, was, in their opinion, perfectly agreeable to the wishes of the directors of the English company; and did not afford all those advantages to France, which might be imagined at first view. "If," said they, we examine this matter closely, we shall find, that our late enemies have not gained much by having their factories and settlements restored to them: first, because the fortifications, crecked at a vast expence in all those

fettlements.

fettlements, have been totally deftroyed; and it cannot be expected; in the present situation of the French company, that they can, in the course of many years, if at all, rebuild them in the same manner. Besides, they are restrained by an express article from even making the attempt in the province of Bengal, and the kingdom of Orixa, or from keeping the least military force in either. Secondly, they have also agreed to acknowledge the reigning Subas of the chief provinces in the Peninsula, as the lawful sovereigns; and these princes are all in our interest, as either owing the acquisition, or depending for the preservation of their power on our arms; by

which means our company is become, in effect, arbiter of that great and opulent coaft, extending on one fide, from the Ganges to Cape Comorin, and on the other, from the fame Cape to the mouth of the Indies. Thirdly, during the course of our fuccesses, the traders and the manafacturers have removed from the French to our fettlements, where they will have at least an equal market, and a superior protection; and it will be difficult, if not impeffible, to allure them back. What important facrifices, then, have we made in the East Indies? And, if the points yielded by Great Britain in all other parts of the globe are so fully justifiable on the principles of found and liberal policy, furely, the most wilful perveriencis will not dare to deny that in Europe the balance is confiderably in her favor, the ifland of Minorca having been given her in exchange for Belleifle, befides obliging France to demolify the works belonging to the

LVI. In addition to the former objections, there was one part of the treaty, against which Mr. Pitt, at the opening of his speech, threw out a very heavy charge. He afferted that "it facrificed the public faith by an abandonment of our allies:" but when he came to establish this affertion, it seemed to rest folely on a wretched cavil at the wording of one of the articles, a mere verbal criticism, alike unworthy of his candour and his genius. "In behalf of the other allies of Great Britain," said

harbour of Dunkirk."

he,

A. D. 17621 GEORGE THE he, "it is stipulated, that all the places belonging to them, which have been conquered, shall be reflered ; but with respect to the places which the French have conquered belonging to the king of Prullia, there is stipulated evacuation only." The frivolousness and difingenuity of this objection were fully exposed by Mr. Fox, He referred to the exact words of the article reforcting the King of Prussia, in which it was stipulated, that "France shall evacuate, as foon as it can be done, the fortreffes of Cleves, Wefel, and Gueldres, &c." and he observed, that the word evacuate is that which is always made use of, when towns or fortresses are to be given up, while that of refloring is more frequently applied to countries, or islands. "The common forms of speech," faid he, " have therefore been employed upon this occafion, without the least view to that malicious and fcandalous diffinction which has been fo uncandidly fug-

gefted." LVII. Such were the principal arguments, with which one party attacked and the other defended the preliminary articles. When the house divided on Mr. Fox's motion, there appeared 319 for the address, and only 65 against it. A committee was then appointed to prepare it; and on its being reported next day, another debate enfued, in which the old ground was trodden over again, and nothing new introduced, except a reproach on the ministry for not having insisted on the diffolution of the Family compact. It was not likely, that fuch an extravagant and prefumptuous idea should have occurred to them in the course of the negociation. That compact, after all the noise it made in the political world at that time, was nothing more than a defensive alliance between the two branches of the house of Bourbon for the mutual guaranty of their respective dominions, which any two nations have a right to contract a and a mutual concerfion of commercial privileges, with which every power has an undoubted right to indulge its allies, without giving just cause of offence to any neighbouring nation. LVIII. The

LVIII. The address, which gave rise to this second debate, and which was approved by a majority of 227 against 63, ran in the following strain:

" Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loval fubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament affembled, heg leave to return your Majetty our most humble and hearty thanks for your most gracious condescension, in ordering to be laid before us the preliminary articles of peace concluded between your majesty on the one part. and their most Christian and Catholic Majesties on the other; and to affure your majetty that we have confidered them with our best attention. And although to make peace and war be your majefty's just and undoubted prerogative, yet knowing how agreeable it must be to your mind to be informed of the grateful fense your people entertain of the justice and wildom of your measures, and of your unwearied attention to their welfare, your faithful commons are impatient to express their approbation of the advantageous terms upon which your majesty hath concluded preliminary articles of peace, and to lay before your majesty the hearty applause of a faithful, affecti onate, and thankful people.

"While we admire your majefty's prudence in availing yourfelf of the fucceffes with which divine Providence hath bleffed your arms, whereby your majefty hath procured fuch folid, and, in all human probability, fuch permanent advantages for this kingdom, we are no less affected with that humane disposition which induced your majefty to put an end to a long, bloody, and ex-

penfive, though glorious and fuccefsful war.

"Your faithful commons will take the earliest opportunity to examine into the state of the public revenues, in order to establish the best economy for the future, so wisely recommended by your majesty, and so necessary to maintain the kingdom of Great Britain in that great and respectable situation in which your majesty's fortitude and wissom have now placed us.

"We are convinced that posterity, from their own ex-

merce

"We therefore beg leave humbly to lay before your majesty the strongest sentiments of gratitude, and to affire your majesty, that it shall be our study to improve that considence of the people in you, which your majesty hath already so very deservedly acquired from your con-

duct in the present most important juncture."

LIX. This address, which was, of course, very gracioully received by his majesty, put an end to the parliamentary contest on the subject of the peace. Nothing else
of any moment was transacted in either house before the
recess. The chief business consisted of votes of thanks
to the officers of the army and navy, and to the men under
their command, for their great and important services.
The renewal of the duties on malt, and of the land tax,
was the only part of the ways and means for the service
of the ensuing year, that was prepared for the royal afsent on the twenty-first of December; after which both
houses adjourned to the twentieth of January.

LX. The history of this eventful year cannot be properly concluded without taking notice of a few detached occurrences, which though they would have diverted the reader's attention from matters of infinitely greater concern in the body of the narrative, cannot fail, at the

close of it, to afford some entertainment.

LXI. About the beginning of the year, an extraordinary and wicked imposture, attempted by a child not more than eleven years of age, exercised for some time the credulity, and engrossed the conversation of the inhabitants of the metropolis. This child was the daughter of one Parsons, the officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's, who lived in Cock Lane, West Smithfield. The girl, tutored in all appearance by her father for the purposes of malice, pretended to be visited by the spirit of a young woman, who had formerly lodged in the house, and who Vol. I.

2.52 afterwards removing into the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, had died about a year and a half before this period. This person, who went by the name of Miss Fanny, had lived in familiarity with one Mr. Kent, a broker, the widower of her deceased fifter, and who after the death of his former wife would willingly have married Fanny: but this union being forbid by the canon law, the parties agreed to include their mutual inclinations, without the fanction of the church, and lived together in great harmony, until the was feized with the finall pox. of which diftemper the died. Her lover, it feems, had incurred the refentment of Parlons, by pressing him for the payment of some money he had lent him while he lodged in his house; and this is supposed to have been the fource of the plan which Parfons now projected for the broker's destruction. His daughter pretended to fee the apparition of Fanny, whose favourite she had been. She was feized with fits and agitations; and strange noises of feratching, fluttering, whispering, and knocking were heard in the apartment where the lay. * A woman, who lived in the house, and was an accomplice in the imposture, pretended to hold conferences with the ghost. She asked, if it was the spirit of Fanny; and, if it was, defired the affirmative might be fignified by a certain

* The first hint of this particular scheme of revenge was probably suggested by the following circumstance. While the broker and his mistress lodged at the parish clerk's house, the former had occasion to go to the country; and during his absence, Fanny, being very fond of Parsons's young daughter, kept her to be her companion and bedfellow. One morning Fanny complained of their having been both disturbed by violent noises; which Mrs. Parsons at first ascribed to an industrious shoemaker in the neighbourhood. But soon after, on a Sunday night, Fanny, getting out of bed, called out to Mrs. Parfors, "Pray does your shoemaker work so hard on Sunday nights too?"-After Fanny's removal from the lodgings, the noise was faid to have discontinued till her death, when Parsons made its pretended return the inftrument of his wicked purpolc.

number

number of diffinct knecks, which were heard accordingly. The figns of affent and negation being thus afcertained the proceeded with a number of questions. She asked if the spirit had any thing to disclose for the detection of guilt ?- if it was the spirit of Fanny ?- if her death had been hastened by violent means !- if those means had been used by Mr. Kent, with whom she lived?-To all these and many other inquiries of the same tendency answers were made in the affirmative by three diffinet knocks to each interrogation; and this fort of converte was often repeated in the hearing of many different companies, who crowded to the house in order to satisfy their curiofity. The found of the knocks varied at different times, and feemed to proceed occasionally from different parts of the room. Other noises of scratching. ruftling, whifpering, and formething like the fluttering of wings, were frequently perceived while the child lay in bed, feemingly infentible; for her prefence was the fole condition on which the foirit would make itself known. and it declared it would follow her where foever the should be conveyed. The circumstances of this strange visitation being reported, with many idle exaggerations, interested the public to such a degree, that, in all assemblies, from the highest to the most humble, nothing was heard but remarks on the ever-varying wonders of the spirit in Cock Lane, where there was a perpetual flux. and reflux of people of all ranks and characters, drawn thither by curiofity, superstition, or the hopes of amusement and pastime. What was at first proposed as the gratification of revenge alone, became now a fource of confiderable profit, as every person paid for admittance to the haunted chamber. Among the lower class of people this ridiculous imposture produced a general spirit of infatuation, and filled the domestics of almost every family with fuch terrors as greatly disconcerted them in the performance of their ordinary bufiness. Many weak minds, in respectable spheres of life, were infected with the fears of the vulgar. Some individuals who entered the house with a view to mirth and ridicule, were so ftruck

it, attended by two of the company*. The fpirit was

folemnly

One of these was the colebrated Dr. Johnson, who united with great vigour of mind in other respects the most childish credulity, and the most abject superstition. The three heroes in this nocturnal adventure were consigned to perpetual ridicule in one of Churchill's satirical poems, entitled the Grost,

a fhort extract from which may not be unentertaining to the reader.

Dark was the night, it was that hour When Terror reigns in fullest power. When, as the learn'd of old have faid, The yawning grave gives up her dead, When Murder, Rapine by her fide, Stalks o'er the earth with giant fride; Our Quixotes (for that knight of old Was not in truth by half fo bold, Though Reason at the same time cries. Our Quixotes are not half forwife, Since they, with other follies, boaft An expedition 'gainst a GHOST!) Through the dull furrounding gloom, In close array, toward Fanny's tomb, Adventur'd forth-Caution before. With heedful step, a lantern bore, Pointing at graves, and in the rear, Trembling, and talking bud, went Fear. The Church-yard teem'd-th' unfettled groun As in an ague, shook around; While in some dreary vault confin'd. Or riding on the hollow wind, Horror, which turns the heart to stone; In dreadful founds was heard to groan. All staring, wild, and out of breath, At length they reach the place of death. A vaultit was-* * * * * * *

Thrice each the pond'rous key applied And thrice to turn it vainly tried, Till taught by Prudence to unite, And firaining with collected might, The flubborn wards refift no more, But open flies the growling door.

Three paces back they fell, amaz'd, Like statues stood, like madmen gaz'd: The frighted blood forfakes the face,
And feeks the heart with quicker pace;
The throbbing heart its fears declates,
And upright frand the briffled hairs;
The head in wild diffraction fwims;
Cold fweats bedew the trembling limbs;
Nature, whilft fears her bofom chil',
Sulpends her pow'rs, and Life frands ftill.

Thus had they flood till now, but Shame,
An useful, though neglected dame, * * *
Came to their aid in happy hour,
And, with a wand of mighty pow'r,
Struck on their hearts: vain fears subfide,
And baffled, leave the field to Pride.

Shall they, (forbid it Fame!) shall they. The dictates of vile Fear obey? Shall they, the idols of the town, To bugbears, Faney form'd, bow down? How would the wicked ones rejoice, And infidels exalt their voice, If Moore and Plaufible were found, By shadows aw'd, to quit their ground; How would fools laugh, should it appear, Pomposo was the slave of Fear?
"Perish the thought! though to our eyes

"In all its terrors Hell should rife;
"Though thousand ghosts in dread array,

"With glaring eye-balls, crofs our way; "Though Caution trembling stands aloof;

"Still will we on and dare the proof."
They faid, and without farther halt,
Dauntless march'd onward to the vault.

What mortal man, who e'er drew breath, Shall break into the house of Death, With foot unhallow'd, and from thence The myst'ries of that state dispense? **

Poets themselves, without a crime

Cannot

A. DA 1762. GEORGE 111. way, that it did not exhibit in the vault, because the body had been previously removed thence, and was now interred in another place. The vault was again visited by feveral perions of credit, among whom were the undertaker, clerk, and fexton of the parish, in whose prefence the coffin was opened, and the body found, almost quite confumed. This was an evidence which ought to have undeceived the most credulous; but as it was still afferted, that the girl, though removed to other houses, and muffled hand and foot, was conftantly followed by the noify spirit, a farther demonstration of the cheat was deemed requifite. With this view her bed was tied up, in the manner of a hammock, about a yard and a half from the ground, and her hands and feet, were extended as wide as they could without injury, and fastened with fillets for two nights fuccessively, during which no noises were heard. Next day, being preffed to confess, and being told, that, if the knockings and foratchings were not heard any more, the, her father, and mother, would be fent to Newgate; and half an hour being given her to confider, the defired the might be put to bed, to try if the noifes would come; but in vain. She then obtained another night for a last trial; and in the mean time found means to conceal under her stays a board about four inches broad, and fix long, which was used to fet the

Campot attempt it, e'en in rhyme;
But always, on fuch grand occasion,
Prepare a folemn invocation, * * * *.

Defcend, then, Traib, and guard my fide,
My muse, my patroness, and guide!
Let others at invention aim,
And seek by fassities for same;
Our story wants not, at this time,
Flounces and surbelows in rhyme:
Relate plain sacts; be brief and bold;
And let the poets, sam'd of old,
Seek, whilst our artless tale we tell,
In vain to find a parellel:

Silent all three went in-about
All three turn'd filent, -and came out.

ecclefiaftic

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ecclefiaftic who had been very active in the behalf of the pretended spirit, and some others, who, by supporting the imposture, had contributed to the ruin of his reputation and fortune. They were indicted for a conspiracy, and tried before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who would not fuffer them to make the least attempt towards proving that the vifitation was, or might have been fupernatural. He treated fuch a supposition with the contempt it deserved, and represented the whole in the right point of view, as an infamous imposture, contrived and carried on, in order to effect the ruin of an innocent person. Accordingly, they were convicted of the conspiracy. Parsons was condemned to the pillory and two years imprisonment: his wife was imprisoned for half that time: the woman, who acted as interpreter for the spirit, was committed to Bridewell, to be kept for fix months to hard labour; and the clergyman, together with a reputable tradefman who had been very bufy in this transaction, were dismissed with a severe reprimand, after having compromised the affair with the profecutor, to whom they paid a confiderable fum of money by way of reparation of the damage he had fuflained.

LXII. Public curiofity was foon after amused in a much more agreeable and innocent manner by the arrival of three Cherokee chiefs from South Carolina, the object of whose embasily was to settle a lasting peace with the English nation. They arrived in May, but had not their first audience of the king till the oth of July. The principal person of the three, called Outacite, or Man-killer, on account of his martial exploits, was introduced by Lord Eglington, and conducted by the master of the ceremonies. The king received them with great affability, and directed that they should be entertained at his expence. Their behaviour in his presence was remarkably decent. The manwho affifted as interpreter on this occasion, instead of one who let out with them, but died on his passage, was fo confused, that though they staid for above an hour and a half with his majesty, he could ask but few questions. They were all well-made men, near fix foot high, their

faces

faces and necks coarsely painted of a copper colour, and with no appearance of hair on their heads. They had come over in the drefs of their country, confifting of a shirt, trousers, and mantle, their heads covered with skull-caps, and adorned with shells, feathers, earrings, and other gewgaws of the like fort : but on their arrival in London, they were conducted to a house taken for them in Suffolk Street, and habited more in the English manner. When introduced to his majesty, Outacite wore a blue mantle covered with lace, and had his head richly ornamented. On his breaft hung a filver gorget with his majefty's arms engraved on it. The two other chiefs were in fearlet richly adorned with gold lace, and had also filver gorgets on their breafts. During their stay in England, for about two months, they were invited to the tables of feveral of the nobility, and were shewn by a gentleman, appointed for that purpose, every thing that could ferve to inspire them with proper ideas of the power and grandeur of the nation. But, what is very remarkable, they expressed no emotions of furprize at any object, however curious in its own nature, or feemingly adapted to firike the imagination of a favage. They traveried the metropolis, every freet of which contained more people than the collected hurs of a whole Indian nation: they belield the fliops and warehouses filled with a profusion of wealth and merchandise; and the river covered with trading veffels from all parts of the globe: they furveyed the churches, palaces; holpitals, and fome of the most elegant feats of the nobilitry and gentry: they viewed the guards exercised in the Park the armoury at the Tower; the splendor and magnificence of the court; the train of artillery, the camps, the fleets, the dock-yards, in different parts of the kingdom; in a word, they law all the improvements of arts and mechanics, the commerce, strength, and opulence of England, without discovering the least symptom of admiration. This was accounted for by some people from their total ignorance of our language, and their want of means to express their fentiments otherwise than by their geftures. 25 32 7

GEORGE IR. .A. D. 1762. reftures. But even these would have served to indicate. however imperfectly, the impression made upon them by fuch fights. Their indifference to all those objects of novelty and grandeur was therefore afcribed, with greater thew of reason, to a fort of brutal infensibility, which feems to be the character of the North American tribes in general notwithstanding all the encomiums which forme writers have lavished on the natural good sense and fagacity of those savages. The chiefs were likewise conducted to the theatres, and other places of amusement in and about London, where they constantly drew after them innumerable crowds of spectators, to the no finall emolument of the owners of those places, some having even raised their prices, to make the most of fuch unufual g .efts. Here. they behaved in general with great familiarity, shaking hands very freely with all those who thought proper to solicit that mark of their good nature. They carried home with them articles of peace between his majefty and their nation, with a handsome present of warlike instruments, and such other things as they feemed to place the greatest value ou.

LXIII. In vain have fome cynics, as if actuated by a with to degrade their own species, drawn laboured and difingenuous parallels between favage and civilized life, in which they strove to turn the scale in favor of the former. Such men wrote from their closets, and wrote the dictates of ignorance, affectation, or malignity. Their fanciful remarks want the necessary foundation of facts, or experience, for their support. Every opportunity of intercourse with the savages of North America has shewn them to be stupid and unsocial in time of peace, and in war capable only of acts of treachery and ferocity. Such were the impressions made upon the minds of the most acourate observers by the Cherokee chiefs, during their fingular embaffy in England; and fuch is the general testimony of those who have intermixed much with the favages in their own country, or have ever been engaged in hostilities against them. But war between civilized nations frequently presents, in the midst of all its horrors, objects which afford exquisite pleasure to the feeling heart.

heart. Some striking instances of this kind occurred even in the last year of the violent contest between England and the house of Bourbon, when all parties were in-

flamed to the highest pitch of mutual animosity.

LXIV. On the twelfth of January, a French frigate, called the Zenobie, of 22 guns and 210 men, commanded by Mr. de Sage, which bad failed two days before from Havre de Grace, was attacked by a violent form; and the crew, finding all efforts to weather it ineffectual, and their fituation at fer becoming every moment more intolerably diffreffing and desperate, were obliged, as the last resource, to run the ship ashore on the peninsula of Portland. Only seventy one of the men with great difficulty were faved; and these must have perished through the rapacious cruelty of the inhabitants who live by plunder. piracy, and shipwrecks, had it not been for the humane interpolition of the commander of Portland, who removed them to Weymouth. His majefty was no sooner made acquainted with their deplorable circumstances, than he ordered that they should be immediately clothed, and fupplied with all other accommodations and entertainment at his expence. The lords of the admiralty, also wrote an aniwer to a petition they had fent, informing them, " that war would never prompt the English nation to add captivity to misfortune; and that they were not confidered as prisoners."

LXV. It was not long before this act of generosity and humanity was retalized by the subjects of France. On the twenty sirst of February, an English trading vessel was driven on shore near Havre de Grace, in a dreadful hurricane, and dashed to pieces; but the crew very fortunately escaped with their lives. The commandant of the town, being informed of the affair, afforded them the most hospitable reception. They were quartered at a cosse-house, and the common men had each of them a daily allowance of thirty sous, about sisteen pence English money, while they remained there. No convenient opportunity offered of

fending

LXVI. But the humanity of a civilized people to an enemy in diffress was still more fignally displayed in the attack upon Nova Colonia, the unfortunate iffue of which has been already related *. The English commodore's skip, the Clive, took fire in the very instant of victory. The spectacle was dreadful beyond the power of description. All the sides of the ve were immediately crowded with naked men, who bu a few minutes before reckoned themselves almost in the affured possession of wealth and conquest, precipitating themselves into the sea, with the melancholy alternative of a death by fire, or water. Some clung to the yards and rigging, until the prevalency of the flames forcing them to loofe their holds, they tumbled into the deep. The fire of the Spaniards, which recommenced on this accident, redoubled their diffrefs: and many, who might have escaped drowning, per shid by the thot. Several had loft their limbs in the engagement who lay bleeding and helplets on the deckand, without the least power of shifting their situation, beheld the flames approach them. No affiftance could be given, all being occupied by their own diffress, and intent on their own preservation. But what will reflect eternal honour on the Spanish garrison. is, that the moment they were relieved from any farther dread of the affailants by this terrible catastrophe, and the retreat of the other ships, they immediately turned their thoughts to the affiftance of such of the crew as had escaped from the fire and got ashore. There these brave but unfortunate men were treated with a degree of tenderness which could not be exceeded, if the same calamity had happened to them on the coast of their own country, and amongst their dearest friends, and relations. Instead of regarding them as persons who came to plunder and defroy their fettlements, the Spaniards confidered their misfortunes, not their enmity, and treated

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them

them rather as sons than captives. The English came to them naked: they clothed them all decently, and used them in every other instance with equal induspence and generosity. The war closed with an action the fittest in the world to insuse sentences correspondent to a state of peace and union between brave and generous nations, whose undoubted interest it is to be always united.

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APPENDIX.



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APPENDIX TO VOL. I.

I Matives for inferting fome State-papers relative to the Peace. II. Copy of the Definitive Treaty. III. Separate Articles, respecting the Titles made Use of by the contracting Powers. IV. Declaration of the French Mi. wifter with Regard to the Debts due to the Canadians. V. The English Embassador's Declaration concerning the Limits of Bengal. VI. Accession of his most Faithful Majesty. VII. The Portuguese Embassador's Declaration on the Complaifance of the English and French Courts, to facilitate the Conclusion of the Treaty. VIII. Preliminary Articles omitted in the Definitive Treaty. IX. Declaration figned at Fontainbleau by the French Plenipotentiary, nespecting the Arrears of Sublidies. X. Stipulations relative to Dunkirk, and the East Indies, as they stood in the Preliminaries. XI. Remarks on Mr. Pitt's Censure of the former Article, and on popular Prejudices, respecting the Demolition of the Works at Dunkirk. XII. Objection to the Article of Restitutions in the East Indies removed. XIII. Pitiful Evacions made Use of by the French Court to delay the Payment of the Canada Bills. XIV. Immediate Confequence of France and England's withdrawing themselves from the German War. XV. Substance of the Treaty of Peace hetween the Empress Queen and the King of Prustia. XVI. Effect of his Prustian Majesty's supposed ill Humour with the British Ministry. XVII. Seperate All between him and the Empnels Queen for expressly including their Allies in the treaty. XVIII. Spirit and peculiarities of some Addresses on the Peace. XIX, Observations on such as were presented by different religious Bodies. XX. Address of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury. XXI, Address of the protestant diffenting Ministers. XXII. Address of the Quakers. XXIII. The Duke of Newcastle mortified, and the Hopes of his Party disappointed, by the Univerfity of which he was Chancellor. XXIV. The Oxford Address. XXV. The Cambridge Address. XXVI, The Letter transmitted with the usual Request to the Duke

of Newcastle. XXVII. Letter from his Grace to the Vice-Chancellor. XXVIII. Similar Mortification of Mr. Patt and his party, in consequence of the Step taken by the City which he represented. XXIX. Address of the Corporation of Bath. XXX. Mr. Pitt's Letter to Mr. Allen upon this Occasion. XXXI. Mr. Allen's Answer. XXXII. A second Letter from Mr. Pitt on the same Subject. XXXIII. Mr. Allen's Reply. XXXIV. The Common-Council of London prevented from addressing by the Intripues of Faction, and the combined Interest of a powerful Trium-virate. XXXV. Address of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen. XXXVI. Address of the Merchants and Traders of the City of London, XXXVII. Inconfifency and Ingratitude of the West India Merchants. XXXVIII. His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the Court of Aldermen. XXXIX. His Answer to the Addrefs of the London Merchants. XL. Contest between Government and the Opposition in Ireland. XLI. Address of the Irish Parliament. XLII. His Majesty's Answer. XLIII. Some farther Proofs of the Expediency of the Peace. XLIV. Summary of the annual Supplies woted by Parliament during the continuance of the War. XLV: Amount of the Ways and Means resolved upon during the same Period. XLVI. Statement of all the pubdic Debts at the Termination of Hostilities. XLVII. Estimate of diminished Expenditure in Consequence of the

I. THOUGH the sketch already given of the preliminary articles of the peace, and of the violent controversy to which they gave rise, may serve to point out the spirit and the general effect of that transaction; yet, in order to satisfy such readers as may wish for minuter information, it is thought necessary to subjoin copies of the treaty itself and of some state papers immediately relating to it. The candid will decide upon its merits from the criss at which it was made, and not from any events that have since taken place. If nothing but the grossess state that it was free from defect, surely nothing but the utmost perversences, could deny, that it was likely to be productive of many great and effential advantages to this kingdom. Were it even entitled to no other praise, it will remain as an everlasting monument of that equity and moderation, which form the most lovely flowers in the wreath of conquest, and excite emotions of gratitude, instead of sharpening the stings of resentment, in an humbled enemy.

II. The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between his Britannic Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain: concluded at Paris, the tenth of February 1763: to which the King of Portugal acceded the same day.

"In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

"BE it known to all those to whom it shall, or may,

in any manner, belong.

"It has pleased the Most High to diffuse the spirit of union and concord among the princes, whose divisions had spread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inspire them with the inclination to cause the comforts of peace to succeed to the missortunes of a long and bloody war, which having arisen between England and France during the reign of the most serene and most potent prince, George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, of glorious memory, continued

*" Exact in profperity," fays the Abbe Raynal, "fuch facifices only as you yourfelf would subscribe to in adversity.—
If you have been successful, consider that you may experience a reverse of fortune.——You may put on the crown of victory; but you should not trample your enemy under foot.—It is a great error in modern politics, that every state should endeavour to weaken its enemies as much as possible. But no nation can seek the ruin of another state, without paving the way for, and hastening its own slavery. There are certainly moments in which fortune at once throws into the way of a people a great increase of power; but such sudden elevations are not lasting. It is sometimes better to support rivals, than to oppress them. Sparta resused to enslave Athens; and Rome repented of having destroyed Carthage."

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under the reign of the most ferene and most potent prince George the Third, his successor, and, in its progress communicated itself to Spain and Portugal; consequently, the most serene and most potent prince George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain. France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire: the most serene and most potent prince, Lewis the Fifteenth, by the grace of God, most Christian King; and the most serene and most potent prince, Charles the Third, by the grace of God, King of Spain and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries, figned at Fontainbleau the third of November last; and the most serene and most potent prince Don Ioseph the First, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to complete, without delay, this great and important work. For this purpole, the high contracting parties have named and appointed their respective embassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, viz. his facred Majesty the King of Great Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent lord John, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Taviltock, &c. his Minister of State, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and his Embasfador Excraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty; his Sacred Majesty the most Christian King, the most illustrious and most excellent lord Cæfar Gabriel de Choiseul, Duke of Prassin, Peer of France, Knight of his Orders, Lieutenant General of his Armies and of the Province of Brittany, Counsellor in all his Councils, and Minister and Secretary of State. and of his Commands and Finances : his Sacred Majesty the Catholic King, the most illustrious and most excellent lord, Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis of Grimaldi. Knight of the most Christian King's Orders, Gentleman of his Catholic Majesty's bed-chamber in employment, and his Embassador Extraordinary to his most Christian

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Christian Majesty; his Sacred Majesty the most Faithful King, the most illustrious and most excellent lord, Martin de Mello and Castro, Knight professed of the Order of Christ, of his most Faithful Majesty's Council, and his Embassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty:

"Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed upon

the articles, the tenor of which is as follows:

"Art. s. There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by fea as by land, and a fincere and conftant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannic, most Christian, Catholic, and most Paithful Majesties, and between their heirs and success. fors, kingdoms; dominions, provinces, countries, fubjects, and vaffals, of what quality or condition foever they be without exception of places or of persons : so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting, on either fide, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed from henceforth, for any cause, or under any pretence whatfoever; and every thing shall be carefully avoided. which might hereafter prejudice the union happily reestablished, applying themselves, on the contrary, on every occasion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages, without giving any affiftance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would cause any prejudice to either of the high contracting parties; there shall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have been done or committed before, or fince the commences ment of the war which is just ended.

"Art. 2. The treaties of Westphalia of 1643; those of Madrid between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain of 1667, and 1670; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1673, and 1679; of Ryswick of 1697; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of

Baden of 1714; the treaty of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1718; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chappelle of 1748; and that of Madrid, between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, of 1750; as well as the treaties between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the thirteenth of February 1668; of the fixth of February 1715; and of twelfth of February 1761; and that of the eleventh of April 1713, between France and Portugal, with the guarantees of Great Britain; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and the prefent treaty: and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general, which fubfifted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were inferted here word for word, fo that they are to be exactly observed, for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiously executed on all fides, in all their points, which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty, notwithstanding all that may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties: and all the faid parties declare, that they will not fuffer any privilege, favor, or indulgence to fubfift, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, except what shall have been agreed and stipulated by the presenty treaty.

land as by sea, and the hostages carried away, or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, fix weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, each crown respectively paying the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been retained, according to the attested receipts and estimates, and other authentic youchers, which shall be furnished on one side and the general and securities shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted

tracted in the countries where they have been detained until their entire liberty. And all the ships of war and merchant vessels, which shall have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cellation of hostilities by sea, shall be likewise restored bond fide, with all their crews and cargoes : and the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

"Art. 4. His most Christian Majesty renounces all pretentions which he has heretofore formed, or might form to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts; and guaranties the whole of it, and, with it, all its dependencies, to the king of Great Britain: moreover, his most Christian majesty cedes and guaranties to his faid Britannic majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands and coasts in the gulf and river of St. Lawrence, and, in general, every thing that depends on the faid countries, lands, iflands, and coafts, with the fovereignty, property, possession, and all rights acquired by treaty, or otherwise, which the most Christian king, and the crown of France have had, till now, over the faid countries, islands, lands, places, coasts, and their inhabitants; so that the most Christian king cedes and makes over the whole to the faid king, and to the crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form, without refriction, and without any liberty to depart from the faid cession and guaranty, under any pretence, or to diffurb Great Britain in the poffessions above-mentioned. His Britannic majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada , he will confequently give the most precise and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the nites of the Romith church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permits His Britannic majesty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who had been fubjects of the most Christian king in Canada, may retire, with all fafety

and freedom, wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, provided it be to the subjects of his Britannic majesty, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emiration, under any pretence whatfoever, except that of debts, or of criminal profecutions; the term limited for this emigration shall be fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange

of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art, c. The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coast of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht; which article is renewed and confirmed by the prefent treaty; (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the gulf of St. Lawrence;) and his Britannic majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian king the liberty of fishing in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fifthery on the coafts of the island of Cape Breton out of the faid rulf, the subjects of the most Christian king shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where elfe out of the faid gulf, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

" Art. 6. The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most Christian majesty, to serve as shelter to the French fishermen and his faid most Christian majesty engages not to fortify the faid iflands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fiftery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the

police.

"Art. 74 In order to re-establish peace on folial and durable foundations, and to remove for ever all subject of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannic majefty and those of his most Christian majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Missippi, from its fource to the river Iberville. and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and to the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the fea; and for this purpose, the most Christian king cedes in full right, and guaranties to his Britannic majesty, the river and port of the Mobile, and every-thing which he possesses, or ought to possess on the left fide of the river Miffilippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the island in which it it situated. which shall remain to France *; provided that the navigation of the river Missisppi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain, as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its fource to the fea, and expressly that part which is between the faid island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is farther flipulated, that the vessels belonging to the fubiects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited, or subjected to the payment of any duty what soever. The flipulations inferted in the fourth article, in favor of the inhabitants of Canada, shall also take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

"Art. 8. The King of Great Britain shall restore to France the islands of Guadaloupe, of Marie Galante, of Desirade, of Martinico, and of Belleisle; and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in the same con-

* It afterwards appeared that the King of France, by a special act of the same date as the figning of the preliminary articles, had already ceded the above city and island, as well as the whole country known by the name of Louisiana, to the King of Spain and his successors.

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dition they were in, when they were conquered by the British arms; provided that his Britannic majesty's subjects, who hall have fettled in the faid iflands, or those who shall have any commercial affairs to settle thereor in the other places restored to France by the present treaty, shall have liberty to fell their lands and their estates, to fettle their affairs, to recover their debts, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, on board veffels, which they shall be permitted to fend to the faid islands, and other places restored as above, and which shall ferve for this use only, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatfoever, except that of debts, or of criminal profecutions: and for this purpole the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannic majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; but as the liberty granted to his Britannic majesty's subjects to bring away their perfons and their effects, in veffels of their nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expressly agreed between his Britannic majesty and his most Christian majesty, that the number of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to the faid iflands and places reflored to France, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; that they shall go in ballest; shall fet fail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only, all the effects belonging to the English being to be embarked at the same time. It has been further agreed, that his most Christian majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the faid veffels; that for the greater fecurity it shall be allowed to place two French clerks, or guards. in each of the faid veffels, which shall be visited in the landing places and ports of the faid islands and places restored to France, and that the merchandise which shall be found therein shall be confiscated.

"Art. 9. The most Christian king cedes and gua. ranties to his Britannic majesty, in full right, the islands of Grenada, and of the Grenadines, with the fame stipulations in favor of the inhabitants of this colony, inserted in the fourth article for those of Canada: and the partition of the islands called neutral, is agreed and fixed, so that those of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, shall remain in full right to Great Britain, and that of St. Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same likewise in full right; and the high contracting parties guaranty the partition so stipulated.

France the island of Goree in the condition it was in when conquered: and his most Christian majesty cedes in full right, and guaranties to the King of Great Britain the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam; and with all the rights

and dependencies of the faid river Senegal.

"Art. 11. In the East Indies, Great Britain shall reftore to France, in the condition they are now in, the different factories which that crown possessed, as well on the coast of Coromandel, and Orixa, as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year And his most Christian majesty renounces all pretentions to the acquifitions which he had made on the coast of Coromandel and Orixa, fince the said beginning of the year 1749. His most Christian majesty shall reflore on his fide, all that he may have conquered from Great Britain, in the East Indies, during the present war : and will expressly cause Nattal and Tapanoully. in the island of Sumatra, to be restored : he engages further not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal. And in order to preserve future peace on the coast of Coromandel and Orixa, the English and French shall acknowledge Mahomet Ally Khan for lawful nabob of the

* Those places had been taken by the Count d'Estaigne; but as he could not garrison them himself, he put them into the hands of the Durch, who, in pursuance of the above article, were immediately informed by the French King, that they must

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Carnatic, and Salabat Jing for lawful Subah of the Decan; and both parties shall renounce all demands and pretentions of fatisfaction, with which they might charge each other, or their Indian allies, for the depredations or pillage committed, on the one fide or on the other, during the war.

"Art. 12. The island of Minorca shall be restored to his Britannic majesty, as well as fort St. Philip, in the same condition they were in when conquered by the arms of the most Christian king, and with the artillery which was there, when the said island and the said fort

were taken.

Art. 13. The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the last treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by former treaties. The curette shall be destroyed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, as well as the forts and batteries which defend the entrance on the side of the sea; and provision shall be made, at the same time, for the whole-someness of the air, and for the health of the inhabitants, by some other means, to the satisfaction of the king of Great Britain.

"Art. 14. France shall restore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave
of Hesse, to the Duke of Brunswick, and to the Count
of la Lippe Buckeburg, which are or shall be occupied
by his most christian majesty's arms: the fortresses of
these different countries shall be restored in the same
condition they were in when conquered by the French
arms; and the pieces of artillery, which shall have been
carried elsewhere, shall be replaced by the same number,
of the same bore, weight, and metal.

"Art. 15. In case the ftipulations contained in the thirteenth article of the preliminaries should not be completed at the time of the signature of the present treaty, as well with regard to the evacuations to be made, by the armies of France, of the fortresses of Cleves, Wesel, Gueldres, and of all the countries belonging to the king of Prussia, as with regard to the evacuations to be made.

by the British and French armies, of the countries which they occupy in Westphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, and in all the empire, and to the retreat of the troops into the dominions of their respective sovereigns; their Britannic and most Christian majesties promise to proceed, bona side, with all the dispatch the case will permit of, to the said evacuations, the entire completion whereof they flipulate before the fifteenth of March next, or fooner, if it can be done ; and their Britannic and most Christian majesties further engage and promise to each other, not to furnish any faccours, of any kind, to their respective allies who shall continue engaged in the war in Germany.

"Art. 16. The decision of the prizes made, in the time of peace, by the subjects of Great Britain, on the Spaniards, shall be referred to the courts of justice of the Admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules established among all nations, so that the validity of the faid prizes, between the British and Spanish nations, shall be decided and judged, according to the law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of juftice of the nation who shall have made the capture.

"Art. 17. His Britannic majesty shall cause to be demolished all the fortifications which his subjects shall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the prefent treaty; and his Catholic majesty shall not permit his Britannic majefty's fubjects, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in the faid places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood: and for this purpose, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines which are necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects: and his Catholic majefty affires to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of those advantages and powers, on the Spanish coasts and territories, as above stipulated, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty. " Art. 18.

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"Art 18. His Catholic majefty defifts, as well for himself as for his successors, from all pretentions, which he may have formed in favor of the Guipuscoans, and other his subjects, to the right of fishing in the neighbourhood of the island of Newfoundland.

4 Art. 10. The King of Great Britain shall restore to Spain all the territory which he has conquered in the island of Cuba, with the fortress of the Havannah; and this fortrels, as well as all the other fortrelles of the faid island, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when conquered by his Britannic majesty's arms; provided that his Britannic Majesty's subjects, who shall have fettled in the faid island restored to Spain by the present treaty, or those who shall have any commercial affairs to fettle there, shall have liberty to fell their lands and their effates, to fettle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects as well as their perfons, on board veffels which they shall be permitted to fend to the faid island restored as above, and which shall ferve for that use only, without being restrained on ac. count of their religion, or under any pretence what foever. except that of debts or of criminal profecutions; and for this purpose the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannic majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty: but as the liberty granted to his Britannic majesty's subjects, to bring away their persons and their effects, in veffels of their nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions are not taken to prevent them; it has been expressly agreed between his Britannic majesty and his Catholic majesty, that the number of English vessels. which shall have leave to go to the faid island restored to Spain, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; that they shall go in ballast; shall set fail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only; all the effects belonging to the English being to be embarked at the same time. It has been further agreed, that his Catholic majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the faid veffels; that, for the greater fecurity,

it shall be allowed to place two Spanish clerks or guards, in each of the said vessels, which shall be visited in the landing places, and ports of the said island restored to Spain, and that the merchandise, which shall be found therein, shall be considered.

"Art. 20. In confequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic majesty cedes and guaranties, in full right to his Britannic majesty, Florida, with fort St. Augustin, and the Bay of Peniacola. as well as all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America, to the east or to the fouth east of the river Missippi, and, in general, every thing that depends on the faid countries and lands, with the fovereignty, property, possession, and all rights, acquired by, treaties, or otherwise, which the Catholic king and the crown of Spain have had, till now, over the faid countries, lands, places, and their inhabitants; fo that the Catholic king cedes and makes over the whole to the faid king and to the crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form. His Britannic majesty agrees, on his fide, to grant to the inhabitants of the countries above ceded the liberty of the Catholic religion: he will confequently give the most express and the most effectual orders that his new Roman catholic fubjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit: his Britannic majesty farther agrees, that the Spanish inhabitants, or others who had been subjects of the Catholic king in the said countries may retire, with all fafety and freedom, whereever they think proper; and may fell the ir e states, provided it be to his Britannic majelty's subjects, and bring away their effects as well as their persons, wit out being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatfoever, except that of debts or of criminal profecutions the term limited for this enrigration being fixed to he space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treat y. It is moreover stipulated, that his Catholic majesty shall

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have power to cause all the effects that may belong to

things.

"Art. 21. The French and Spanish troops shall evacuate all the territories, lands, towns, places, and castles of his most Faithful majesty in Europe, without any reserve, which shall have been conquered by the armies of France and Spain, and shall restore them in the same condition they were in when conquered, with the same artillery and ammunition which were found there: and, with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, Africa, or in the East Indies, if any change shall have happened there, all things shall be restored on the same footing they were in, and conformably to the preceding treaties, which substitted between the courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, before the present war.

"Art. 22. All the papers, letters, documents, and archives, which were found in the countries, territories, towns, and places, that are reftored, and those belonging to the countries ceded, shall be respectively, and bond fide delivered, or furnished at the same time, if possible, that possession is taken, or at latest, four months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, in whatever places the said papers or documents may be

found.

"Art. 23. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered, in whatfoever part of the world, by the arms of their Britannic and most Faithful majesties, as well as by those of their most Christian and Catholic majesties, which are not included in the present treaty, either under the title of cessions, or under the title of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensation.

"Art. 24. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the British and French troops shall complete, before the fifteenth of March next, all that shall remain to be executed of the twelfth and thirteenth articles of the preli-

minaries

minaries figned the third day of November laft, with regard to the evacuations to be made in the empire or eliewhere. The island of Belleisle shall be evacuated fix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the prefent treaty, or fooner if it can be done. Guadaloupe. Defirade, Marie Galante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the prefent treaty, or fooner if it can be done. Great Britain shall likewife, at the end of three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter into possession of the river and port of the Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the fide of the river Missisppi, as they are specified in the seventh article. The island of Goree shall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; and the island of Minorca, by France, at the same epoch, or sooner, if it can be done : and according to the conditions of the fixth article. France shall likewise enter into possession of the islands of St. Peter and of Miguelon, at the end of three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The factories in the East Indies shall be restored fix months after the exchange of the ratifications of the prefent treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The fortress of the Havannah, with all that has been conquered in the island of Cuba, shall be restored three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, or fooner if it can be done: at the same time, Great Britain shall enter into possession of the country ceded by Spain, according to the twentieth article. All the places and countries of his most Faithful majesty in Europe shall be restored immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; and the Portuguese colonies which may have been conquered, shall be restored in the space of three months in the West Indies, and of fix months in the East Indies, after the ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. All the fortreffes, the restitution whereof is stipulated above,

above, shall be restored with the artillery and ammunition which were found there at the time of the conquest. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships that shall carry them, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

"Art. 25. His Britannic majefty, as elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, as well for himself, as for his heirs and successors, and all the dominions and possessions of his said majesty in Germany, are included and guaran-

tied by the present treaty of peace.

"Art. 26. Their facred Britannic, most Christian, Catholic, and most Faithful majesties, promise to observe, fincerely, and bona side, all the articles contained and settled in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be insringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said high contracting parties, generally and reciprocally, guaranty to each other all the supulations of the present treaty.

"Art. 27. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the

present treaty.

"In witness whereof, we the underwritten, their Embassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have figned with our hand, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

" Done at Paris, the tenth of February, 1763.

(L. S.) " BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.) "CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.

(L. S.) "EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI."

III. Separate Articles.

tracting powers, either in their full powers, and other acts, during the course of the negociation, or in the pre-

amble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed, That no prejudice shall ever result therefrom to any of the said contracting parties, and that the titles taken or omitted on either side, on occasion of the said negociation and of the present treaty shall not be cited or quoted as a precedent.

"Art. 2. It has been agreed and determined, That the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not become an example, which may be alledged, or made a precedent of, or prejudice, in any manner, any of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform themselves, for the future, to what has been observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are used, and have a right to give and to receive copies of like treaties in another language than French; the present treaty having still the same force and effect, as if the aforesaid custom had been therein observed.

"Art. 3. Though the King of Portugal has not figned the present definitive treaty, their Britannic, most Christian, and Catholic majesties acknowledge, nevertheless, that his most Faithful majesty is formally included therein as a contracting party, and as if he had expressly signed the said treaty; consequently, their Britannic, most Christian, and Catholic majesties, respectively and conjointly, promise to his most Faithful majesty, in the most express and most binding manner, the execution of all and every the clauses contained in the said treaty, on his act of accession.

"The present separate articles shall have the same

force as if they were inferted in the treaty."

These articles were figured, by the ministers of the contracting powers, in the same form as the Definitive Treaty.

IV. Declaration of his most Christian majesty's plenipotentiary, with regard to the debts due to the Canadians.

"The king of Greet Britain having defired, that the payment of the letters of exchange and bills, which had been delivered to the Canadians for the necessaries furt

nished to the French troops, should be secured, his most Christian majesty, entirely disposed to render to every one that justice which is legally due to them, has declared, and does declare, that the said bills and setters of exchange shall be punctually paid, agreeably to a liquidation made in a convenient time, according to the distance of the places, and to what shall be possible; taking care, however, that the bills and setters of exchange, which the French subjects may have at the time of this declaration, be not consounded with the bills and letters of exchange which are in the possession of the new subjects of the king of Great Britain.

"In witness whereof, we the underwritten minister of his most Christian majesty, duly authorised for this purpose, have figned the present declaration, and caused the

leal of our arms to be put thereto.

"Done at Paris the tenth of February, 1763.

V. Declaration of his Britannie majesty's embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with regard

to the limits of Bengal in the East Indies.

"We the underwritten embaffador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the king of Great Britain, in order to prevent all fubject of dispute on account of the limits of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal as well as of the coast of Coromandel and Orixa, declare in the name, and by order of his said Britannic majesty, that the said dominions of the subah of Bengal shall be reputed not to extend farther than Yanaon exclusively, and that Yanaon shall be considered as included in the North part of the coast of Coromandel or Orixa.

" In witness whereof, &c.

the Contract of the action is

AND CASE ROLL STORES OF STREET

Pone at Paris, the tenth of February, 1763, "BEDFORD C. P. S." (L. S.)

VI. Accession

VI. Accession of his most Faithful majerty.

"In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.— So be it.

"Be it known to all those, to whom it shall, or may belong.—The embassadors and plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of his most Christian majesty, and of his Catholic majesty, having concluded and signed at Paris, the tenth of Rebruary of this year, a definitive treaty of peace, and separate articles, the tenor of which is as follows:

[A copy of the definitive treaty, and of the separate ar-

And the faid embaffadors and plenipotentiaries having, in a friendly manner, invited the emballador and minister plenipotentiary of his most Faithful majesty to accede thereto in the name of his faid majefty; the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary, namely, on the part of &c. There the titles of their Britannic and most Faithful majesties, and of their respective embassadors, are repeated at full length, as in the preamble to the definitive treaty | in virtue of their full powers which they have communicated to each other, and of which copies shall be added at the end of the prefent act*, have agreed upon what follows; viz. his most Faithful majesty defiring most fincerely to concur in the speedy re-establishment of peace, accedes, in virtue of the present act, to the faid definitive treaty and separate articles, as they are above transcribed, without any reserve or exception, in the firm confidence that every thing that is promifed to his faid majesty, will be bona fide fulfilled, declaring at the same time, and promiting to fulfil with equal fidelity, all the articles, clauses, and conditions, which concern him. On his fide, his Britannic majefty accepts the present accession of his most Faithful majesty, and promises likewife to fulfil without any referve or exception, all the articles, claufes, and conditions, contained in the faid definitive treaty and separate articles above inserted. The

Copies of those credentials are here omitted, as they con-

ratifications

ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in the space of one month, to be computed from this day, or some if it can be done.

"In witness whereof, we, embassadors and ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and of his most Faithful majesty, have figured the present act, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

"Done at Paris the tenth of February, 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S. (L. S.) DE MELLO & CASTRO."

VII. Declaration of his most Faithful majesty's embassador and minister plenipotentiary, with regard to the alternating with Great Britain and France.

Whereas on the conclusion of the negociation of the definitive treaty, figned at Paris the tenth of February a difficulty arose as to/the order of fighing, which might have retarded the conclusion of the faid treaty: We the under-written embassador and minister plenipotentiary of his most Faithful majesty, declare, that the alternative observed on the part of the king of Great Britain; and the most Christian king, with the most Faithful king, in the act of accession of the court of Portugal, was granted by their Britannic and most Christian majesties, folely with a view to facilitate the conclusion of the definitive treaty, and by that means the more speedily to consolidate so important and so salutary a work; and that this complaisance of their Britannic and most Christian majesties shall not be made any precedent of for the future: the court of Portugal shall not alledge it as an example in their favor; shall derive therefrom no right, title, or pretention, for any cause, or under any pretence whatfoever.

" In witness whereof, &c.

" Done at Paris, &c.

emolitical coll

"MARTIN DE MELLO & CASTRO."

VIII. The following preliminary articles and declaration were omitted in the definitive treaty, as the articles were already complied with it, and the peace then

agreed upon between the empress queen and the king of Poland, on the one hand, and the king of Prussia, on the

other, rendered the declaration unnecessary.

"Art. 13. After the ratification of the preliminaries, France shall evacuate, as soon as it can be done, the fortresses of Cleves, Wetel, and Gueldres, and in general all the countries belonging to the king of Prussia; and, at the same time, the British and French armies shall evacuate all the countries which they occupy in West-phalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the empire; and each shall retire into the dominions of their respective sovereigns: and their Britannic and most Christian majesties farther engage, and promise not to surnish any succour of any kind, to their respective allies, who shall continue engaged in the present war in Germany.

"Art. 14. The towns of Oftend and Nieuport shall be evacuated by his most Christian majesty's troops, immediately after the signature of the present prelimi-

naries."

IX. Declaration, figned at Fontainbleau, the third of November, 1762, by the French plenipoten

tiary.

"His most Christian majesty declares, that in agreeing to the thirteenth article of the preliminaries, signed this day, he does not mean to renounce the right of acquitting his debts to his allies; and that the remittances made on his part, in order to acquit the arrears that may be due on the subsidies of preceding years, are not to be considered as an infraction of the said article.

"In witness whereof, &c.

"CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN."

X. The stipulations relative to Dunkirk and the East

Indies, stood as follows in the preliminaries.

"Art. 5. The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the late treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by former treaties: the cunette shall remain as ... now is, provided that the English engineers, named Vol. 1.

Bb by

his Britannic majefty, and received at Dunkirk by order of his most Christian majesty, verify, that this cunette is only of use for the wholesomeness of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

Art. 10. In the East Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France the several comptoirs, which that crown had on the coast of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and also in Bengal, at the commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749, in the condition in which they now are, on condition that his most Cristian majesty renounces the acquisitions which he has made on the coast of Coromandel, since the said commencement of hostilities be-

tween the two companies in the year 1749."

XI. Both these articles had been censured by Mr. Pitt, in his speech against the peace. "By the first," he faid, "the French had been more favored than by any former treaty. He had made the treaty of Aix la Chanelle his guide on this point; but in the present treaty. even that requisition was disregarded. There was very little candour in this remark. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle was, on the contrary, expressly mentioned in the preliminary articles as the standard by which the proposed demolitions at Dunkirk were to be regulated. The only indulgence granted to the French was not to infift wantonly on their filling up the cunette, in case it should he found, upon an actual furvey made by English engineers, to be of no use but for " the wholesomeness of the air, and the health of the inhabitants." The moment their report shewed it to be an object of hostile convenience, the English minister at Paris was ordered not to admit of any conditional clause on that head; and its absolute destruction, as well as that of the forts and batteries on the sea side, was stipulated without reserve in the definitive treaty. It is really aftonishing, that in all former treaties fince the reign of Queen Anne, fo great a Ares should have been laid by the British ministry on the demolition of the works belonging to the harbour of Dunkirk. In Queen Anne's wars, it was an object of some confideration, as a nest of privateers that infested the channel. The only effectual remedy would have have been to destroy the harbour, not to level the ramparts. These were of little service except to cover the retreat of small vessels; for with regard to the danger that may threaten England from Dunkirk, it does not depend upon vessels which could be received into the harbour, but must arise from a strong squadron of ships of the line, which may always lie at anchor in the road. Embarkations at Dunkirk can never excite any ferious alarm in England, while the Thames and Medway are well fortified on both fides, and while the firength of the British navy is properly distributed, and well-equipt foundrons are kept at the Nore and in the Downs. The humiliating terms, therefore, which were fo often prescribed to France in so unimportant an article, cannot be considered as the dictates of real policy, but as mere compliances with popular prejudice.

XII. Mr. Pitt's objections to the article respecting the East Indies were certainly much better founded: but they were obviated in the definitive treaty. As that article stood at first in the preliminaries, the restitution of conquests seemed, indeed, to be "all from one side;" nor did it appear that England obtained any thing by way of compensation*. This oversight was very satisfactorily corrected in the eleventh article of the definitive treaty. There the king of France is expressly bound to restore his conquests in the island of Sumatra, and to renounce all pretension to the acquisitions he had made on the coast of Coromandel since the beginning of the year 1749. He also engages not to creek fortifica-

* Yet, it is remarkable, that this very article was dictated by the East India company, to whom the minister had applied, during the negociation, to know on what footing they would chuse to have the affairs in the East Indies settled. The answer contained that article, figured by their chairman. It was immediately transmitted by the minister to the Duke of Bedford, and was inserted in the preliminaries, without the smallest alteration.

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and by acknowledging the fovereignty of those princes in India, who owed their elevation or their security to the English, he left Great Britain, as before intimated, the supreme command of the commerce and politics of that great and opulent peninsulu. The limits of Bengal being also precisely defined in the Duke of Bedford's declaration, rendered this part of the treaty still more un-

exceptionable.

XIII. There was another point omitted in the preliminary articles, but duly attended to in the definitive treaty, and that was an engagement, on the part of the French king, to discharge the Canada bills. Those bills were paper-money, and were of two forts; either bills of exchange on the royal treasury of France, or ordonnances, which were a kind of notes of hand payable by that king. In this manner the French government had been used to pay its. Canadian subjects the balance due to them upon their trade, which though detrimental to the royal finances, was very profitable to individuals; and the people of Canada preferred the ordonnances even to ready money. For this reason, when Canada fell into the hands of the English, the old inhabitants, were posfelfed of that paper currency to a very confiderable amount, some of the ordonnances being dated so far back as the year 1729. In the year 1759, Bigot the French intendant, who figned the last ordonnances and bills of exchange, iffued vaft quantities of them, on pretence that they were necessary for the purposes of the war ; and the Canadians took them as ufual, paying for them in necessaries to their full amount. Upon the English taking possession of the province, it was found that the trade could not subsist, unless those bills were admitted as currency; nor could the new Jubjects of England, who held them, pay in any other manner for the goods they imported from Great Britain. As the English merchants had, therefore, accepted them under the profpect of future payment, rather than entirely relinquis the trade; and as the fum total of this paper currency

was faid to amount to about two millions and a half sterling; it became the indispensable duty of the English governmenment, in justice both to its old and its new Subjects, not to conclude and ratify any treaty, without binding the French king, by a particular act, to discharge those bills and letters of exchange. This was formally done in a clear and explicit declaration figned by his most Christian majesty's plenipotentiary. But the French court had afterwards recourse to several pitiful evalions, for the purpose of delaying the performance of this engagement. The first, and undoubtedly the strongest plea was inability. That, however, ought to have been confidered, before the faith of the nation was folemply pledged to fatisfy those just demands. Another excuse was, that Bigot, the intendant, had wantonly and fraudulently iffued out great numbers of those bills, for which, upon his return to France, he and his accomplices were feverely fined and punished*. If he was guilty of a breach of public truft, he deserved to suffer for it; but innocent tradefmen, who relied on those national fecurities, ought not to have been disappointed and distressed, upon no other pretence but because the state had employed servants unworthy of its confidence. But the most dishonourable evasion made use of by the French court was, that no precise time for the discharge of those bills had been specified in the duke of Choiseul's declaration, and that the feveral claimants had, therefore, no right to expect any thing more than that their refpective demands should be liquidated in the manner most fuitable to the convenience of the state, and according to the value originally received for those bills. Thus the ministry of a great nation were not ashamed to employ

Bigot was banished France for ever, and condemned to pay a fine of four millions and a half of livres: the rest of the offenders were punished and fined in proportion to their demerits; and the whole sum raised by the inquiry, amounted to twelve million, nine hundred and fixty sive thousand livres, above sive hundred and sorty thousand pounds English money.

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the meanest shifts and most fraudulent quibbles of

despicable pettifogger*.

XIV. As to that part of the preliminary articles which related to the adjustment of affairs in the empire; the negociators were perfectly right in supposing, that as soon as France and England should totally withdraw themselves from a war sed by their treasures, the king of Prussia and the empress queen would be easily induced to terminate their differences. Matters were accordingly settled between those powers at Hubertsburg the February sollowing, and a definitive treaty concluded, which was in substance as follows:

XV. Art. 1. There shall be henceforth an inviolable and perpetual peace, and sincere union, and perfect friendship, between the Apostolic empress queen on the one part, and the King of Prussia on the other, their

heirs and fucceffors.

Art. 2. There shall be on both sides an eternal oblivion, and a general amnesty of all hostilities, losses, damages, and wrongs, committed during the late troubles, by
either party, of what nature soever; so that there shall
be no further mention made of them, nor any compensation demanded, under any pretence, or upon any confideration whatsoever. The respective subjects of each
power shall never be molested upon that account, but
shall fully enjoy this amnesty, and all its consequences,
notwithstanding the avocatory letters which have been
issued and published. "All consistentions shall be entirely
taken off; and such goods as have been consistented or sequestered, shall be restored to the proprietors, who were
in possession of them before these last troubles.

other's dominions or territories, (particularly the empress queen renounces all claim to those which were coded to the king of Prussia by the preliminary articles

The final adjustment of those bills did not take place till the thirty first of May 1766, when a convention for that purpose was at length signed by the count de Guerchy, the French embassador.

Chicago or single

of Breslau and the treaty of Berlin) and also all indemnification for damages suffered during the last war.

Art. 4. All hostilities shall entirely cease on both sides, from the day of the signature of the present treaty of peace. For this end the necessary orders shall be immediately dispatched to the armies and troops of the two high contracting parties, wheresoever they may be; and in case, through ignorance of what has been stipulated in this respect, any hostilities shall have been committed after the day of the signature of the present treaty, they shall not be deemed to affect this treaty in any manner; and in this case, the men and effects which may have been taken and carried away, shall be faithfully restored.

Art. 5. Her Apostolic majesty, the empress queen of Hungary, and Bohemia, shall withdraw her troops from all the countries and states of Germany, which are not under her dominion, within the space of twenty one days after the exchange of the ratifications of the orefent treaty; and within the fame term, the shall cause to be entirely evacuated, and restored to his majesty the king of Pruffia, the county of Glatz, and in general, all the states, countries, towns, places, and fortresses, which his present majesty possessed before the present war, in Silefia, or elfewhere, and which have been occupied by the troops of her Apostolic majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, or by those of her friends and allies, during the course of the present war. The fortreffes of Glatz, Wefel, and Gueldres, shall be restored to his Prussian majesty in the same state with regard to the fortifications, in which they were, and with the artillery that were found therein, when they were taken. His majefty the king of Pruffia shall withdraw within the space of twenty one days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, his troops from all the countries and states of Germany, which are not under his dominion: and he shall evacuate and restore, on his fide, all the frates, countries, towns, places and fortrefles of his majefty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, agreeably to the treaty of peace, which has been concluded this fame day between their majesties the kings of Prussia and Poland; so that the restitution and evacuation of the provinces, towns, and fortresses respectively occupied, shall be made at one and the same time.

Art. 6. The contributions and deliveries, of what nature foever they be, as well as all demands of recruits, waggons, horses, and in general, the things furnished upon account of war, shall cease from the day of the fignature of the present treaty; and every thing that shall be exacted, taken, or received, after this epoch, shall be restored punctually and without delay. Each party shall renounce all arrears whatsoever of contributions and deliveries. The bills of exchange, or other written promises, which have been given on either side respecting these matters, shall be declared void and of none effect, and shall be restored gratis to those who gave them. The hostages also, which have been taken or given, with regard to the same, shall be released without ranfom: every thing above mentioned shall take place immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art. 7. All prisoners of war shall be reciprocally and faithfully restored, without ransom, and without regard to their number, or military rank, on their paying, however, previously the debts which they shall have contracted during their captivity. Each party shall mutually renounce what has been furnified or advanced to them for their affiftance and maintenance; and the fame proceeding, in all respects, shall be observed, with regard to the fick and wounded immediately after their recovery. To this purpole, each party shall name generals or commissioners, who shall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, proceed, in the places that shall be agreed upon, to the exchange of all the prisoners of war. Every thing that is stipulated in this article shall equally take place with respect to the states of the empire, in confequence of the general Ripulation contained in the nineteenth article. But as his majesty the king of Prussia and the states of the empire have themselves subsisted and maintained their respective prisoners of war, and as, upon this account, some individuals may have made advances, the high contracting parties do not mean to derogate, by the above stipulations, from the pretensions of the said individuals in this respect.

Art. 8. The subjects of either party, forced to enter

into the service of the other, shall be discharged.

Art. 9. The empress queen shall return all the deeds, writings and letters belonging to the places restored to the king of Prussia.

Art. 10. The inhabitants of the county and city of Glatz shall be at liberty to remove with their effects, in

two years, without paying any duty.

Art. 11. The king of Prussia shall confirm the nomination made by the empress queen, during the war, to vacant benefices, and to places in the excise, in the dut-

chies of Cleves and Gueldres.

Art. 12. The preliminaries of Breslau, July the eleventh, 1742, the treaty of Berlin, July the twenty eighth, 1742, the recessof the limits of 1742, the treaty of Dresden, December the twenty eighth 1745; where they are not derogated from by this treaty, are renewed and confirmed.

Art. 13. The two parties purpose to settle a treaty of commerce as soon as possible; and, in the mean time, will favor the commerce between their countries.

Art. 14. The Roman catholic religion shall be preferved in Silesia, as by the treaty of Dresden, and all

other privileges of the subjects.

that their their

Art. 15. The two contracting powers shall renew the ninth article, and the separate article of the treaty of Berlin, relative to the debts on Silesia.

Art. 16. The two powers mutually guaranty the whole of each other's dominions; those belonging to the empress queen of Germany excepted.

Art. 17. The king of Poland shall be comprehended

in this treaty, on the footing of his treaty of this day with the king of Pruffia.

Art. 18. The king of Pruffia will renew his convention with the elector Palatine in 1741, relative to Juliers

and Bergue.

Art. 19. The whole empire is comprised in the stipulations of the second, sourth, sith, sixth, and seventh articles: and, by virtue thereof, all the princes and states shall fully enjoy the effects of the said stipulations: and whatsoever is therein stipulated and agreed on between her majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Prussia, shall take place equally and reciprocally between their said majesties and all the princes and states of the empire. The peace of Westphalia and all the other constitutions of the empire are likewise confirmed by the present treaty.

Art. 20. Their majesties the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and the king of Prussia agree to inschide their allies and friends in the present treaty; but reserve to name them expressly in a separate act, which shall be of the same validity as the present treaty.

AVI. These articles were concluded at Hubertsburg on the fifteenth of February 1763, and were then signed, according to the usual forms, by the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties. But they did not immediately execute the separate act, mentioned in the last article, for naming and expressly including their friends and allies in the above treaty. This was deferred till the twelfth of March following; and the delay was generally ascribed to the king of Prussia's short fit of ill humour with the British ministry. The following is a copy of the separate act, as finally ratified, in pursuance of the former stipulation.

XVII. "Whereas it has been flipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of peace, concluded between her majesty the empress Apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Prussia, bearing date the fifteenth of February 1763, that their

faid majesties agreed to include their allies and friends in that treaty of peace, and that they referved to name them in a separate act, which should be of the same force as the faid principal treaty, and should in like manner be ratified by the high contracting parties, they would not defer carrying this stipulation into execution; and for that purpose, her imperial majesty, Apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Pruffia, declare, that they do by name and expressly include in the aforelaid treaty of peace of the fifteenth of February 1763, their allies and friends, viz. on the part of her majesty the empress Apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the most Christian king, his majesty the king of Sweeden, his majesty the king of Poland elector of Saxony, and all the princes and states. of the empire, who are either her allies or her friends; and; on the part of his Prussian majesty, the king of Great Britain, elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the most serene landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

"The high contracting parties do likewise include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the fifteenth of February 1763, her majesty the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the bonds of friendship which subsist between her and the two high contracting parties, and of the interest which her majesty has declared that she takes in the

re-establishment of the tranquillity of Germany.

"In witness whereof, we the plenipotentiaries of her majesty the empress queen, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, have, by virtue of our full powers and instructions, figned the present act, which shall have the same force, as if it was inserted word for word in the treaty of peace of the sisteenth of February 1763, and shall be ratified in like manner by the two high contracting parties.

"Done at Drefden the twelfth of March, and at Berlin

the twentieth, in the year 1763.

"EWALD FREDERIC DE HERTZBERG."
The exemplar of the court of Vienna is figned,

"HENRY GABRIELL DE COLLENBACC."
XVIII. This

XVIII. This treaty compleated the general fystem of pacification, which was now established throughout Europe. Very little room was left for political diffures amongst the several powers, and none for actual war and hostility. The attention of every state was naturally directed to the reparation of its losses, or to the improvement of its acquilitions, by ceconomy, industry and commerce. England was the only country, in which the whole body of the people did not heartily concur in their approbation of the peace, and in anticipating the bleffings that were likely to flow from its universality and its permanence. The minds of many had been frongly prejudiced against the measure by the intrigues and misrepresentations of party; but all those who thought for themselves sided with the majority of their representatives; and the number of addresses that poured in from different parts of the kingdom, in spite of all the efforts of faction to prevent them, afforded the best proof that the outery of a London mob was far from being the voice of the nation. In order to avoid the necessity of resuming this subject, and from a wish not to leave it incomplete by any material omission, copies are subjoined of a few of those addresses, which were remarkable for the characters of those who subscribed them; for the triumph of truth and good sense over personal influence and perfonal attachments; or for fome other extraordinary and interesting circumstances.

XIX. Under the first head may be classed the addresses of the established clergy, of the dissenting ministers, and of the people called quakers, all breathing the same spirit, but impressed with a peculiarity of style and manner, arising from the difference of their religious opinions. They succeeded one another in the fol-

lowing order.

XX. The humble address of the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled.

" Most gracious fovereign,

"We

'We your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury in convocation assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate you on the good success with which Providence hath graciously crowned your humane and Christian labours, for putting an end to the late necessary, but expensive and bloody war, by the conclusion of a just and honourable peace.

"It adds greatly to our joy, that your majesty's influence and example have been happily instrumental to restore tranquillity throughout the rest of Europe. And our satisfaction is still further heightened by the prospect, that all our fellow subjects in your wide extended American dominions will, by means of the acquisitions which the British arms have made, and your majesty hath so prudently retained, live hereafter secure from savage incursions and alarms.

"We trust also, that a door will thus be opened to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ in its native purity, by the only allowable method, rational and benevolent per-suasion, amongst those who have hitherto been ignorant of it, or mixed it with dangerous errors.

"We earneftly pray God to direct and bless your Majesty's councils to the complete attainment of these falutary ends; and grant you long to see every part of the several nations under your government flourishing in the full enjoyment of all their religious and civil rights, and shewing their thankfulness for such inestimable blessings, by a chearful and uniform obedience to God and your Majesty.

"Whatever we can do for the premotion of the public felicity, we shall always diligently endeavour to do it in the strongest manner, both by conscience and inclination."

XXI. The address of the protestant dissenting minifters in and about the cities of London and Westminster on the peace.

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Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the protestant dissenting ministers, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the restoration of peace to your own dominions, and to the world in general: an event truly interesting to all who are influenced by sentiments of humanity, and peculiarly pleasing to the mi-

nifters of the golpel of peace.

The unparalleled fuccess and glory, which crowned your Majesty's arms, whilst they excited our gratiquide to the Almighty, could not suppress our concern for the numberless calamities and disorders inseparable from war. As these are happily brought to a period, we can now indulge the delightful expectation that the advancement of piety and virtue, of civil and religious liberty, and of those arts which improve and embellish human life, will be the result of public tranquillity, and the just praise of your Majesty's reign.

"The large accessions made to your Majesty's empire in America, not only promise an increase of commerce, with its attendants, wealth and power, but likewise open a way for diffusing freedom and science, political order, and Christian knowledge, through those extensive regions, which are now sunk in superstition and barbarism, and for imparting, even to the most uncultivat-

ed of our species, the happiness of Britons.

" Great Sir,

The protestant dissenters have been ever strongly attached to those excellent princes your royal progenitors; having always considered the revolution as the glorious æra of liberty in these kingdoms, and the succession in your august house, as, under God, its simest establishment; and the goodness of your majesty's heart, your high sense of domestic virtue, and your avowed regard to religion, concur to heighten our zeal for the dignity of your crown, and the prosperity of your government. It shall be our constant care to approve our loyalty and sidelity to your majesty, by prometing concord,

and by recommending to those with whom we are connected, such principles as are calculated to render

them, at once, good subjects, and good men-

"We have only to add our fervent supplications to the Most High, that your majesty may reign long, the father of a free, and the delight of an happy people; and that the imperial crown of these realms may descend, in your illustrious line, to the latest generations."

XXII. Both the preceding addresses were inscribed. To the king's most excellent majesty:" but the Quak-

ers directed their's thus :

"To George the third, king of Great Britain, and

the dominions thereunto belonging.

"The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called Quakers.

" May it please the king,

"Being met in this our annual assembly, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, for the worship of Almighty God, and the promotion of piety and virtue, we embrace the opportunity which the restoration of peace affords us, to testify our affection to thy royal person and family, and our dutiful submission to thy government.

"To a people professing that the use of arms is to them unlawful; a people who reverence the glorious gospel declaration of good will to men, and servently wish for the universal establishment of peace, its return

must be highly acceptable.

"To stop the effusion of blood, to ease the burthens of the people, and terminate the calamities that affected so large a part of the globe, we are persuaded were thy motives to effect the present pacification; motives so just in themselves, so full of benevolence and humanity, demand our united and cordial approbation.

"May the Sovereign of the universe, who created all nations of one blood, dispose the minds of princes, by such examples, to learn other means of reconciling their jarring interests and contentions, than by the ruin of

countries, and the destruction of mankind.

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" The

"The proofs we have received of thy royal condefcension and indulgence, the lasting impressions of gratitude to the memory of the kings of thy illustrious house, fill our hearts at this time with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty. Strongly impressed by such sentiments, we retire to our respective habitations, with full purpose to cultivate, as much as in us lies, a spirit of harmony and concord, so essentially necessary to the dignity of the crown, and the happiness of the subject.

of every excellence, ever graciously direct thy steps, and preserve thee long to reign over thy extensive dominions, with that wisdom, moderation, and equity, which effectually secure to princes the chearful obedience of their people, and transmit their names with deserved honour

to posterity.

"Signed in, and on behalf of, our yearly meeting held in London, the twenty eighth of the fifth month, 1763."

XXIII. The next addresses, which may be thought deferving of notice, were from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Oxford address was, indeed, expected as a matter of course, because the interest of the opposition there was not considerable enough to throw any material impediment in its way. But the agents of faction had afferted with the utmost confidence, " that the university of Cambridge would not join in any such testimonies of servile approbation." The duke of Newcastle had been some years chancellor of that university; and during his continuance in administration, he had endeavoured to secure the attachment of the members by the strongest marks of his partiality. The bench of bishops and the best livings in the church had been supplied from Cambridge alone; and the duke and his friends were therefore very fanguing in their hopes, that gratitude for his unbounded favors, and the exertions of all those who were immediately devoted to his party, would prevent the university from sending an address in direct contradiction to the avowed fentiments of its chancellor. But he and his adherents were greatly more tified

tified to find, that a full conviction of the propriety of the steps taken to terminate the war had prevailed over personal considerations, and had prompted the university of Cambridge to vie even with that of Oxford in the warmth of its sentiments and language.

XXIV. The following is a copy of the address of the

university of Oxford.

" Most gracious sovereign,

"We your majefty's most faithful and loyal fubjects, the chancellor, mafters, and scholars, of your university of Oxford, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence with our most sincere and cordial congratulations on this happy occasion. Under your majesty's most aufpicious administration, each year teems with new bleslings, and each year calls upon us to present unto your majesty our just tribute of dutiful acknowledgements.

"Your majefty, on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms, found the nation involved in a necessary, but expensive and destructive war; and your first care hath been to ease your subjects from this burthen, and restore them the blessings of peace. Your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures have compelled the enemy to accept of reasonable terms of accommodation, and hanpily put an end to a glorious and fuccessful war, by a most advantageous and honourable peace.

"We have likewife the further fatisfaction, through your majesty's wife counsels and negociations, to fee this bleffing become general; and all Christendom, which had long groaned under the calamities of war, enjoying

the benefits of quiet and repose.

"Such an event, however extensively beneficial and univerfally interesting, is in a more particular manner favorable to nurseries of religion and learning: that religion, whose peculiar characteristic is peace and benevolence, those arts and sciences, which chiefly delight in peace. and always flourish most in times of public tranquillity.

"Permit us, dread Sir, on this joyful occasion, to give the strongest assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government, and we promise slikerusk

urfelves all happiness and prosperity under your majesty's mild and impartial administration, by being in peace with the neighbouring kingdoms, and at unity among ourfelves. That your majesty may enjoy a long and happy reign, that the blessings of peace may attend it, and the arts of peace adorn it, is the ardent wish and earnest prayer of your ever grateful and loyal university.

"Given at our house of convocation this thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord 1763."

XXV. Address of the University of Cambridge.

" May it please your Majesty,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your majesty's throne, and to express the warmest sentiments of our duty and gratitude to your majesty, for your tender regard to the true happiness of your people, in concluding an expensive, though successful war, by a safe and honourable peace: an event, which, we trust, will be attended with the greatest blessings and advantages to us, and to our latest posterity.

"We have had frequent occasions, in the continuance of the late just and necessary war, to admire the fortitude and greatness of mind, with which your majesty pursued every measure that could contribute either to the glory, or the security of your kingdoms. Permit us to declare our most affectionate sense of that goodness of heart, which has disposed your majesty, even in the midst of your triumphs, to put a happy period to the manifold calamities of war, and to complete your amiable character, the friend of mankind, and the father of your people.

"It is with a peculiar fatisfaction that your university of Cambridge embraces every opportunity of presenting themselves before your majesty, the heir and descendant of princes, who stand enrolled with our most muniscent patrons and benefactors. And we shall always gratefully aknowledge, that our invariable attachment to your majesty's illustrious house has been distinguished by many eminent and repeated marks of royal favor. We shall

humbly

humbly hope, that our perseverance in the same good principles and practices will always recommend us to

the same gracious favor and protection.

"It shall be our particular attention, as it is our most bounden duty, to instil into those, who are committed to our care, the highest regard for our holy religion, every sentiment of loyalty and affection to their king, and every principle of obedience to the laws and constitution

of their country.

"May your majesty, who are formed to be the delight and happiness of any people, be ever possessed of the hearts of all your subjects! May that purity of manners, that undissembled piety, of which your majesty is so illustrious an example, effectually promote and recommend the cause of virtue and true religion! May it check the progress of all open vice and prophaneness! And may that God, whom you so faithfully serve, long, very long, preserve your majesty the most beloved sovereign of an united, a dutiful, and an affectionate people!"

XXVI. A copy of this address was transmitted to the duke of Newcastle by the vice-chancellor, and was accompanied with a request, that his grace, as chancellor, would, according to the usual custom, attend the university in presenting it to the king. To this very unplea-

fant request, the duke made the following reply :

XXVII. "Rev. Sir,

"I received yesterday the favor of your letter, transmitting to me the address, which the university have thought proper to make to his majesty, on occasion of

the peace.

"I am extremely forry that any thing should prevent my attending the university with their address to the king." Nobody can be more ready and desirous to shew? his duty and loyalty to his majesty, upon all occasions, than myself; or as far as in melies, to promote and encourage, in the university, those principles of steadiness and affection, to the protestant succession, happily established in his majesty, and his royal family, which now, for many years, I have had the pleasure to see so uni-

formly purfued, and fo warmly exerted there.

"Tapprehend, from feveral expressions in the address, which I own I cannot approve, and which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consident with the part, which I and other lords thought ourselves obliged to take, when the confideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king. or of respect to the university, (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I defire you, fir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the univerfity had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you defire to know from his lordship, when you and the university may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in-feveral instances, as I mentioned before, in the duke of Somerfet's time.

"If you write to the secretary of state, as soon as you receive this, you may have his lordship's answer, time enough for you to come to town on the Monday, if his majesty, should think proper to appoint (as you suppose) Wednesday, this day se'nnight *, for receiving the

university.

" I am. &c.

XXVIII. The address from Bath was almost as mortifying to Mr. Pitt, one of the representatives of that city in parliament, as the Cambridge address had been to the Duke of Newcastle. He also thought himself obliged to decline accompanying the other member to present it, which occasioned some letters between him and Mr. Allen of Prior Park, the writer of the address, and one of Mr. Pitt's most zealous supporters, though he differed from him in opinion respecting the conditions of the peace. Copies of those letters were afterwards inserted in the

The duke's letter is dated the 6th of April.

THE DEEP

Bath Journal, and are here subjoined to the address which gave rife to them.

XXIX. Address of the corporation of Bath.

"We the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the ancient and loyal city of Bath, do beg leave to congratulate and most humbly to thank your majesty for an adequate and advantageous peace, which you have graciously procured for your people, after a long and very expensive, though necessary and glorious war, which your majesty, upon your accession to the throne, found your kingdoms engaged in.

"And we take the liberty to affure your majefty, that, upon all occasions, we shall be ready to give the most evident proofs of the truest zeal and duty, which the most dutiful subjects can testify to the most gracious and best

of princes.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our common seal, the twenty eighth day of May, 1763.

XXX. Mr. Pitt's reasons for not complying with the request of his constituents, that he would present this address, are explained in the following letter to Mr. Allen.

" Dear Sir, " Hayes, June 2, 1763.

" Haying declined accompanying Sir John Sebright in presenting the address from Bath, transmitted to us jointly by the town-clerk, I think it, on all accounts, indispensibly necessary, that I should inform you of the reason of my conduct. The epithet of adequate, given to the peace, contains a description of the conditions of it, so repugnant to my unalterable opinion concerning many of them, and fully declared by me in parliament, that it was as impossible for me to obey the corporation's commands in prefenting their addresses, as it was unexpected to receive fuch a commission. As to my opinion of the peace, I will only fay, that I formed it with fincerity, according to fuch lights as my little experience and finall portion of understanding could afford me. This conviction must remain to myself the constant rule of my conduct; and I leave to others, with much deference to

their better information, to follow their own judgment. Give me leave, my dear, good Sir, to convey, through you, to Mr. Mayor, and to the gentlemen of the Corporation, these my free sentiments: and with the justest sense of their past goodness towards me, plainly to confess, that I perceive I am but ill qualified to form pretensions to the suture savor of gentlemen, who are come to think so differently from me on matters of the highest importance to the national westere. I am ever, with respectful and affectionate esteem, my dear sir, your faithful friend, and obliged humble servant,

"W. PITT."

"Lady Chatham joins with me in all compliments to the family of Prior Park."

XXXI. Mr. Allen's answer.

"My dearest fir, "Prior Park, June 4.

"It is extremely painful to me to find by the letter which you were pleafed to fend me the fecond of this month, that the word adequate in the Bath address has been so very offensive to you, as to hinder the sincerest and most zealous of your friends in the corporation from testifying for the future their great attachment to you.

"Upon this occasion, in justice to them, it is incumbent on me to acquaint you, that the exceptionable word does not rest with them, but myself, who suddenly drew up that address, to prevent their sending of another, which the Mayor brought to me, in terms that I could not concur in: copies of the two forms I take the liberty to send you in the inclosed paper, for your private perusal. And sir John Sebright having, in his letter to Mr. Clutterbuck, only acquainted him, that, in your absence in the country, he delivered the address, I shall decline executing your commands to the corporation on this delicate point, unless you renew them, upon your perusal of this letter, which, for safety, I have sent by a messenger, and beg your answer to it by him, who has orders to wait for it.

"Permit me to fay, that I have not the least objection to, but the highest regard, and even veneration for your

whole conduct; neither have I any apology to make for the expression, in which I am so unfortunate as to differ from you. And with the utmost respect, affection, and gratitude, you will always find me to be, my dearest fir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

"R. ALLEN.

The best wishes of this family always attend lady Chatham."

XXXII. Mr. Pitt's fecond letter on this fubject. "My dear fir, "Hayes, June 5, 1763.

"I am forry that my letter of the second instant should give you uneafiness, and occasion to you the trouble of fending a messenger to Hayes. I defire you to be assured. that few things can give me more real concern, than to find that my notions of the public good differ so widely from those of the man whose goodness of heart, and private virtues, I shall ever respect and love. I am not insensible to your kind motives for wishing to interpole time for fecond thoughts; but knowing how much you approve an open and ingenuous proceeding, I trust that you will see the unfitness of my concealing from my constituents the infurmountable reasons which prevented my obeying their commands, in prefenting an address containing a difavowal of my opinion delivered in parliament relating to the peace. As their fervant, I owe to these gentlemen an explanation of my conduct on this occasion; and as a man not forgetful of the distinguished honour of having been invited to represent them, I owe it in gratitude to them, not to think of embarraffing and encumbering for the future friends to whom I have fuch obligations, and who now view with approbation measures of an administration, founded on the subversion of that lystem, which once procured me the countenance and favor of the city of Bath. On these plain grounds, very coolly weighed, I will venture to beg again, that my equitable good friend will be fo good to convey to Mr. Mayor and the gentlemen of the Corporation, my fentiments, as contained in my letter of the second infant.

"I am ever, with unchanging fentiments of respect and affection, my dear Sir, most faithfully your's.

". W. PITT."

XXXIII. Mr. Allen's reply.

" My dearest sir, "Prior Park, June 9." With the greatest anxiety and concern, I have, in

"With the greatest anxiety and concern, I have, in obedience to your positive and repeated commands, executed the most painful commission that I ever received.

"Upon this disagreeable occasion, give me leave just to say, that however different our abilities may be, it is the duty of every honest man, after he has made the strictest inquiry, to act pursuant to the light which the Supreme Being has been pleased to dispense to him; and this being the rule that I am persuaded we both govern ourselves by, I shall take the liberty now only to add, that it is impossible for any person to retain higher sentiments of your late glorious administration than I do, nor can be with truer fidelity, zeal, affection, and respect, than I have been, still am, and always shall be, my dearest Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

"R. ALLEN."

"The best wishes of this family wait upon lady Chatham."

XXXIV. Amidst the multitude of addresses that were received from various other communities and corporations in different parts of the kingdom, those two from the university of Cambridge and the city of Bath must have given particular pleasure to the friends of the miniftry. But the advocates for the peace were not fo fuccessful in their endeavours to procure similar testimonies of approbation from the city of London. In the common hall, their most strenuous efforts were unequal to a struggle with the combined interest of a powerful triumvirate, the duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Beckford, the lord mayor, who by means of an ample fortune and extensive trade, had acquired considerable influence in the city, without any great share of personal merit, of talents, or address. But, though the voice of reason

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trigue, in an appeal to the lower orders of the citizens; the court of aldermen, and a numerous meeting of the most respectable merchants and traders in London, agreed to the following address:

XXXV. Address of the court of lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, on the peace.

« Sir.

"Your majefty's faithful and loyal fubjects, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, defire to be permitted to pay their humble duty to your majefty, and to express their grateful sense of your majefty's gracious and benevolent attention to the welfare of your people, in relieving them from the increasing burthens of a long and expensive, though glorious and successful war.

They enter not into a particular consideration of the national advantages resulting from the treaty of peace, which your majesty has been pleased to conclude;—these have been submitted to constitutional examination;—but they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your majesty their entire acquiescence in a measure, which your majesty's councils and the great council of the nation have seen reason to approve. And this they have thought it their duty to do at this time, when they have with concern observed a spirit of faction unhappily arising, and are apprehensive their silence might be interpreted as an encouragement of practices, which their dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government leads them to detest and abhor.

They farther beg leave to assure your majesty, that as magistrates to whom the executive power of the government of the city of London is intrusted, it shall be

* Mr. Beckford, notwithstanding the violence and obstinacy of his temper, did not think proper to try his strength upon this occasion. Sir Charles Asgill acted as locum tenens for the lord mayor, who had the mortification to see his official name prefixed to, and sanctioning an address, which conveyed a very severe censure on his factious principles and conduct.

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their confrant endeavour to maintain and preferve their domestic tranquillity, order, and good government, and that true and perfect liberty which has its foundation in obedience to the laws, and of which licentiquiness, though it often assumes the name, is, in this country, the only enemy.

"By a conduct fo conformable to your royal example, they prefume to hope they shall entitle themselves to the continuance of your majesty's protection and favor."

XXXVI. The humble address of the merchants and traders of the city of London, on the peace.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We your majefty's faithful fubjects, the merchants and traders of the city of London, inviolably attached by every tie of duty and gratitude to your majefty's perform and government, beg leave to return your majefty our humble thanks for the constant and effectual support and protection we enjoyed during the late war; and at the same time, most sincerely to congratulate your majesty on the success of your truly paternal and humane endeavours to restore to your people, and to Europe in general, the blessings of peace.

"Through the care and attention of government, the national commerce, amidst the tumults and dangers of the most extended war this country was ever engaged in, has been carried on with a degree of security and success beyond example: this, however, did not lead us to forget the adverse accidents to which the nature of war continually exposed us, nor to cease wishing for that stability and permanency which peace alone could give.

"We have now the fatisfaction to fee a war, founded in justice and necessity, projecuted with vigour and glory, at length concluded on terms of zeal and folid advantage, by a treaty of peace, every where marked with that moderation and equity which afford the fairest prospect of its continuance.

"With hearts, therefore, full of the highest sense of your majesty's attention to the general welfare of your subjects, as well as to their commercial interests, and ani-

mated with equal zeal for your person, and abhorrence of all disrespect to your dignity, we affure your majesty, that nothing in our power shall ever be wanting, that may, in any degree, contribute to render your majesty's reign easy and happy over a loyal and grateful people."

XXXVII. The fignatures to this address amounted to nine hundred and twenty two, and included almost all the merchants of any confiderable credit and property in London, except those who were concerned in the West India trade, who, though they had the justest motives to stand foremost as the supporters of such an address, suffered themselves to be betrayed into a double act of inconfishency and ingratitude by Mr. Beckford's persuafions. This gentleman, who was a native of Jamaica, had been enabled, by means of his extensive commerce and fortune, as before intimated, to assume the lead of the West Indian interest both in parliament and in the When the negociation for peace was first entered upon, those colonists omitted neither pains nor expence to perfuade the public, that it was far more eligible for Great Britain to give up Martinico and Guadaloupe than Capada. Their reason for this was plain, because the retention of the French fugar islands must have diminished their own importance; and the clamorous efforts they made to render their own voice that of the public, had, undoubtedly, some weight with the miniftry. But no fooner did those gentlemen perceive, that the cession of Martinico and Guadaloupe was the meafure espoused by lord Bute, and that it was in a manner irrevocable in the negociation, than they joined heartily in the opposition to the whole fustem of the peace. This ungrateful and inconfiftent behaviour gave the greater disgust to all disinterested and considerate persons, as it was well known that the former minister had, against his own fentiments, bought the friendship of the West Indians at the same price.

XXXVIII. His majesty's replies to the other addresses did not seem to require particular notice: they ran in the usual strain, and were expressive, in general terms,

of his gracious acceptance. But he appeared to discover in his language a more than ordinary degree of fatisfaction, on receiving fuch affurances of lovalty and attachment from the court of Aldermen, and from the merchants of the city of London. "I return you," faid he to the former, "my sincere thanks for this address, and for the fatisfaction you express in the success of my endeavours to reflore the public peace. - I receive with great pleasure the assurances you give me, of your abhorrence and deteffation of those factious and licentious practices, which, alone, can endanger our present happy fettlement, after the conclusion of peace with all our foreign enemies .- Your refolution to support, in opposition thereto, the true constitutional liberty of these kingdoms, is highly acceptable to me.-The city of London may depend on my constant favor and protection."

XXXIX. To the address of the merchants, his ma-

jefty made the following answer.

"I receive, with very particular satisfaction, from so numerous and deserving a body of my subjects, these dutiful affurances of their zeal for my person and government; these cordial emotions of their abhorrence of all

diffespect to my crown and dignity.

"The welfare of my people, and the security of the flourishing and extensive commerce of my kingdoms, have ever been, and ever will be the invariable objects of my care and attention: these invaluable blessings, I trust, will be rendered stable and permanent by the peace which I have concluded; whereby vast countries are added to the British empire, the improvement of which must produce solid and lasting advantages to all my subjects.

"The merchants and traders of the city of London, may firmly rely on my constant protection and favor; and on my steady resolution ever to support them, in the full and free enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and

privileges,"

XL. To those public testimonies in favor of the peace it will be sufficient to add the address of the parliament of Ireland, where the districted to government made

their last stand in this political controversy, and where they had flattered themselves with great hopes of success from their preparatory efforts. After the return of lord Hallifax from that country, some months elapsed before the appointment of another lord lieutenant. It was not till the latter end of April 1762, that the earl of Northumberland was chosen to fill that office; and he did not go to Dublin till the October following. In the mean time, the lords justices, in whom the executive power was vested during the absence of a governor gemeral, were fully employed in quelling riots among the common people in different parts of the kingdom, which were faid to have been but too much encouraged privately by some persons of fortune, who concealed their dangerous views under an apparent zeal for the independency of Ireland, and for the relief of the poor, loaded, as they alledged, with taxes that were lavished on English favourites. Rigorous measures were found necessary to put a stop to these alarming disorders : and the earl of Northumberland, upon his arrival in Dublin, found public tranquillity but very imperfectly reftored, while he faw clearly that the discontented party would renew their attempts in parliament to render the English administration odious, and to inflame more and more the minds of the populace. Nothing was, therefore, omitted on his part to conciliate the efteem and confidence of the nation, and to defeat the infidious deligns of his adversaries. At the meeting of both houses, on the eleventh of October, he complimented them on the very diffinguished proofs they had given of their zeal and unanimity in the support and service of the crown; and asfored them of his majesty's entire approbation of their past conduct: he then took notice of the great and important events which had occurred fince their last meeting, the conclusion of a general peace, on the advantages of which he enlarged; and the auspicious birth of the price of Wales, with the farther increase of the royal family by the birth of a fecond prince, which promifed not only an addition to the king's domestic happines,

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but a lasting security to the constitution: he informed them that the expences of the two preceding years, though unavoidably greater than was usual in times of peace, had fallen far flort of the fums fo liberally voted in the last session; that a great part of those sums still remained unborrowed, his majesty having determined to make use of the credit given to his government in no other proportion than as the necessity of the public fervice exactly required; and he confidered it as extremely fortunate for himfelf, that he entered upon his government at a time when the fituation of affairs would permit a very confiderable diminution of the public expence, and when the supplies for the support of the ordinary establishments would not, he hoped, exceed the produce of the ordinary revenue: he then mentioned the only unpleafing circumstance which had occurred fince his entrance upon the government, the tumultuous rifings of the lower people, the fatal confequences of which he pointed out, as well as the remedy, very justly observing, that no means could ferve more effectually to prevent those diforders for the future, than the encouragement of fuch institutions as tended to impress on the minds of the lower order of people early habits of industry, and true principles of religion: for this purpose he recommended their continued care of the protestant charter schools, and the utmost attention to the linen manufactory, affuring them, that they could not take any measures more grateful to his majefty, or which he himself should be more folicitous to forward, than those which might, in any respect, advance the growing prosperity of that very improvable country. But though his excellency expatiated on all those popular topics with great ability and address, his speech neither silenced the clamour, nor difconcerted the plans of the opposition, particularly in the house of commons. Mr. Perry, the great leader of that phalanx, was continually exhibiting gloomy pictures of the national grievances, upon which he founded a variety of motions, that aimed at little short of a breach between the two kingdoms. As these were constantly negatived

by very large majorities, the friends of government were at length encouraged to try their strength on the grand question of an address to the king, containing the most solemn declarations of their loyalty, and their sincerest thanks for the honourable and advantageous peace he had happily concluded. In vain did the opposition rally all their forces, and exert all their powers to delay, clog, or resist this motion: it was triumphantly carried in both houses; and the following address came over to England, and was published in the Gazette, to the great disappointment of the mal-contents on both sides of the water.

XLI. " To the king's most excellent majesty.

"The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and hurgesses of Ireland, in parliament assembled.

" Most gracious fovereign,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of Ireland in parliament as mbled, beg leave to renew our unseigned professions of the most zealous and affectionate attachment to your majesty's royal person and government, which we have been, upon all occasions, forward to express, and, we trust, have manifested by our conduct."

"We now think ourselves, in a very particular manner, called upon to make the most solemn and public declarations of our inviolable duty and attachment to your majesty, when the most infamous and flagitious libels have been published and circulated throughout your kingdoms, filled with the grossest insults to your majesty's sacred person and royal authority; violating every rule of decency, order, and government; and tending to fir up, through all ranks of your majesty's subjects, a spirit of discontent and of disobedience to their prince, the laws, and the constitution.

"As these audacious and cutrageous attempts have been deemed fitting objects for the just and exemplary

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censure of the legislature of Great Britain *; we think it cannot be unreasonable, and we hope it will not be unacceptable to your majesty, that we also express our utter detestation and abhorrence of such infolent and

wicked practices.

"And we beg leave, at the same time, humbly to asfure your majesty, that these sentiments proceed, not only from those principles of duty, by which we are bound as subjects, but from the most cordial affection and reverence for those respectable and amiable virtues. which are the objects of the love and admiration of all

your people.

"We therefore intreat your majefty, graciously to receive these declarations from us; that we are fully senfible of the many and great bleffings we enjoy under your majesty's mild and auspicious reign; that we are truly thankful to your majesty for the bonourable and advantageous peace, which your majesty, through your great wifdom and paternal concern for your subjects, bath bappily concluded for the benefit of your kingdoms; that it is our firm and unalterable resolution, to support the dignity and authority of your majeffy's government, wherefoever our influence can extend, against all who shall presume to disturb it; and that it is our most fincere and ardent wish, that your majesty may reign through a long course of years, bleffed with the increase of every public and domeltic felicity, and supported by the unanimous voice of all your subjects.

To us, who, by our fituation, must be deprived of your majesty's immediate influence, it is of the utmost confequence that your majeffy's royal power should be delegated to persons sensible of the importance of that high trult, and by their capacity, probity and moderation, fitted for the execution of it. And we cannot omit this occasion of afforing your majesty, that the rights and dignity of the crown can never be more faithfully maintained nor more honourably supported, nor the admi-

The libellous papers, under the title of the North Britain, are here alluded to.

principles more agreeable to the conflictation, nor in a manner more enturely acceptable and fatisfactory to the people, than by the earl of Northumberland."

XLII. His majesty's most gracious answer.

" GEORGE R.

"His majesty has received with the most entire satisfaction, the dutiful and loyal address of the lords and commons of Ireland; and assures them, that this very distinguishing proof of their zeal, their warm and affectionate congratulations upon the re-establishment of public tranquility, upon terms of honour and advantage to his kingdoms; their abhorrence of that licentious spirit, which tends alike to the subversion of the government, the laws, and constitution; and their firm resolution to exert themselves so far as their influence extends, in discouraging and restraining it, are most peculiarly acceptable to his majesty.

"Such a full and affectionate declaration of the fentiments of the parliament of Ireland, of whose fidelity his majesty has been always entirely convinced, recommends them most effectually to his royal favor and protection, upon which his majesty assures them that they

may always depend."

" G. R."

XLIII. After all that was urged, either in debate, or in the different addresses, on the expediency and advantages of the peace, some readers will, perhaps, be of opinion, that the best argument to demonstrate the wildom of having terminated the war, even in the career of conquest, may be drawn from the following view of the expences with which the prosecution of it had been annually attended; and from the enormous, yet unavoidable accumulation of the national debt, before an end could be safely and honourably put to the progress of hostilities.

XLIV. Summary of the annual supplies granted by parliament during the continuance of the war.

Supplies

	RGE III.
Supplies voted for the fer of the year, 1	
Ditto for the year, 1	757 - 8,359,325 1 3
	758 - 10,486,447 0 1
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	760 — 15,503,563 15 9 3 761 — 19,616,119 19 9 3
Town on terror 1	762 - 18,299,153 18 182
Sum total of the supplies	
the war.	£92,246,037 19 10

XLV. The ways and means refolved upon by par-liament to provide for those supplies and to make good desiciencies in former funds, amounted during the same period to very near ninety sive millions.

XLVI. Statement of all the public debts, at the close of the war, with the annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.

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Annuities for	Principal debt.	-Annual interest?
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in by deaths, -Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills

Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor one million charged on deductions of 6d. per pound on penfions, nor a million and a half towards paying off the navy debt in 1762, nor a million charged on the fupplies in 1763.

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By two acts of parliament 9. Will. 111. and two other acts 6 and 9 Ann. at 3 per cent per ann.

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per cent. from the first of Au-	t for their repealer o	beautiful den die
guft, 1743.	3,200,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
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ry 1714,	1,250,000 0 0	37,500 0 0
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day, 1719,	1,750,000 0 0	52,500 0 0
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cent. charged on		
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dy-day, 1746,	986,800 0 0	1 29,604 0 0
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GEORGE III.

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N. B. Thefe annuities are an increase of the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, às no money was advanced for the fame. The contributors to 12 millions for the service of the year 1762, were entitled to an annuity of 1 per cent. per ann. to continue for 98 years, and then to cease, which with the charges of management

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The debt of his majesty's navy on the thirty first of December 1762, after deducting the money then in the hands of different treasurers, as also what remained to come in of the supplies of that year, amounted to five million, fixty five thousand, one hundred and fifty two pounds, eight shillings and five pence halfpenny, which being added to the above debts, with other demands at that time unprovided for by parliament, would raise the whole to more than one hundred and thirty millions.

XLVII. To this statement it may be proper to subjoin an estimate of the diminished expenditure in confequence of the peace. As minuteness of detail is not here necessary, general abstracts will afford sufficient satisfaction. By one of these it appears that the number of men employed by land and sea in the year 1762, exceeded three hundred and thirty seven thousand. Their service cost the nation about eighteen millions. More than half of them were discharged. The saving therefore, under that head, could not be less than nine or ten millions. The accession of wealth from the employment of great numbers of them in agriculture, manufactures, and com-

mercial

mercial navigation, was valued by the most reasonable calculators at five or six millions; so that the certain difference to the nation, in point of wealth only, by the peace, must have been at least sisteen millions annually. If the loss of men, which to Great Britain alone was supposed to be little thort of three hundred thousand, be taken into the account, it was impossible that any real friend to his country could wish for the continuance of a war, which occasioned such a prodigious expenditure of blood and treasure.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



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